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WEEKLY PEOPLE.

VOL. XI. NO. 9.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY JUNE 1, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

A BLACK RECORD.

THE HISTORY OF LABOR FAKIRDOM IN SCRANTON, PA.

The Contrast Between the Labor Leaders of 1877 and the Hanna Lieutenants of To-Day—The Fight Between Mitchell and Little—Laying Foundation for New Trades-Unionism.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 25.—This city is noted for several things. Its history is one long, black record of infamy; of crimes committed by the railroad and mine owning capitalists against the wage workers. That history is one prolonged cock-crow of the brutal conquerors and their lackeys, the labor fakirs, beginning with the cold-blooded massacre of the striking miners, in 1877 and extending down to the chorus of jubilation sung by the coal barons and the misleaders of the United Mine Workers in this year of disgrace.

The mine owners have always carried things with high hand in the anthracite coal regions.

In 1877, when king capital was shivering on his throne, with fear of the portentous roar of the enraged working class and was inclined to make terms with some of the strike leaders, the Scranton bourgeois grabbed the Winchester rifle and pumped a diet of hot lead into the first crowd of workmen that dared assemble to discuss the question of strike. Then, to prove that they controlled not only the bullets but the ballots also, the mine owners elected to the bench the substantial "respectable" citizen who had been foremost in shooting down the unarmed wage slaves.

To the credit of the labor leaders of that time be it said that they were hounded down, imprisoned and murdered for fear that they would put a sprig in the political plans of the rulers.

Nowadays that part of the program is different. Things have changed since Hanna found new uses for the labor lieutenant.

In the campaign of 1901, Congressman Connell, a mine owner, starved his striking slaves until even the sympathy of the black-headed and chicken-hearted "public" was aroused. Then he made a grand stand play of furnishing provisions from his pluck-me store. With his nomination secured he closed the store and employed a few of the fake leaders of the U. M. W. to boost along his campaign.

One pure and simpler who had some influence and was honest wanted to take the stump against Connell and declared that he could be defeated simply by telling the people of his record. This honest dupe was told by the leaders of the U. M. W. that he would be expelled from the organization if he dared "talk politics." He weakened. He should have done his duty as it turned out that he was fired later.

Scranton suffers under the disrepute of being responsible for "Weeping Terry" Powderly, L. F., retired for meritorious service and at present drawing the pension of a veteran fakir as Immigration Commissioner. That his so-called salary is really a pension is proved by the fact that he renders no service, except that of chasing across the country after Chinese coolies who want to get back to China free of charge. He merely enacts the part of a clown. He was Mayor of Scranton and Scranton looks it.

Scranton has had, and still has, her fakirs galore, and she has her "labor papers."

One of them, "The Scrantonian," is edited by Mr. Dick Little and it is the usual brain-buffing and heart-sickening rot about the "brotherhood of capital and labor." Here is a sample paragraph from one of its editorials: "The true labor leader is a boon and a blessing to man. His mission in life is to avert trouble and preserve the most harmonious relations between employer and employees, and develop their mutual interests."

The other "labor" papers of the same kind only worse. Political lepers everywhere, the labor fakir sheets in the coal regions add to that crime, the further one of being moral cesspools; cheap imitations of the Police Gazette, they reek with filth. They assume that those who read them are of the same order as the readers of the "War Cry," "Police News," and other barber shop and subterranean literature.

The "Scrantonian" was for a time the booster-in-chief for the United Mine Workers. Its editor was front fugleman for Mitchell, Dilcher, et al.; but a coldness, or, rather, a hotness arose between Mr. Dick Little and the big chiefs of the U. M. W.

Various causes have been given for this sad rupture by both sides, each true, no doubt, and every one shameful if true. But the real reason for the split, as in most cases where crooks fall out, has not yet been given to the public. It may come out in the court proceedings, for Little, Mitchell, Dilcher, et al., have secured true bills from the Grand Jury and will try to send each other to the penitentiary. Here's hoping they all succeed.

The fight is typical of these gentry, who occupy the same position in the labor world as the coachman, footmen, etc., whom Marx so well described as "gentleman's gentlemen." Little accuses Mitchell of making a big sum, \$50,000, out of the great strike last fall. He says Dilcher "is a drunken

loafer," says that Mitchell acted like a cowardly crook; "broke faith" and claims that Mitchell, who is known as a "professional Irishman," is actually an A. P. A., and hates the Irish and Catholics. Tom Nicholls, John Dempsey, local U. M. W. leaders, are accused of being in the pay of Congressman Connell and helping to elect that worthy to office last Fall. Martin Flaherty, another leader, is denounced as a "bar-room loafer and politician."

Little claims that U. M. W. has lost half of its membership and that it only lives by bullying and whipping the miners into line by threats of depriving them of work.

On their side, the Mitchell crowd have answered the bitter billingsgate of Mr. Little by boycotting the "Scrantonian"; passing resolutions declaring it unfair, while Little frantically pointed to the "Yoonyun" label on his paper, and boasted that he paid union wages.

The paper was a paying proposition, had pages of ads, but the boycott made it look like the breaking up of a lumber camp.

The ads. vanished, the sub list became listless, and nearly subless and Mr. Little looks sadly at the financial wreck of a once powerful and prosperous moulder of public opinion. He has curled up and appears to have quit the fray. At any rate the last two copies are very silent about the fight.

The bona fide political and trade union movement of the working class is in its infancy here. Sections of the Socialist Labor Party have been started here, but the non-English speaking element dominated the movement heretofore. There has never been a section controlled by wage workers in any language. That a revolutionary movement of the working class cannot grow until it is completely dominated by wage workers who speak the language of the country is proven true in the case of Scranton, and in fact by the experience of the whole coal region.

We are now trying to build up such a movement. Every night that the weather permits a street meeting is held, and the fakirs are called to public account for their crimes and the honest dupes for their negligence. Leaflets are distributed and pamphlets sold. There is no question that the soil is here for the growing of the seed of revolution.

While the hold of the labor fakir is apparently so strong that a couple of timid souls have warned the writer that his denunciations of the labor fakirs in public addresses is dangerous; yet the workmen in the crowds applaud the array of facts given and do not dissent from the conclusion drawn therefrom. The fakirs can boycott or slug one of their own kidney, but they are not dangerous to men who tell the truth at all times.

A strong S. L. P. Section and a live Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance movement would make the fakirs hunt their holes in Scranton much more quickly than in some other localities.

It is the beginnings that are hard. But one is encouraged when one remembers that the S. L. P. never set out to perform a task and failed.

The manly indignation, the spirit of revolt again and again shown by the miners must be guided aright and directed against the enemy of humanity as progress: the capitalist class, in spit of traitors and cowards. This is the task we have to accomplish here, as we will.

WM. S. DALTON.

DREYFUS AFTERMATHS.

Capitalist Interests Wrangling Over a French Paper.

PARIS, May 22.—The conseil de surveillance of the "Figaro" issued a circular to the shareholders to-night combating the position of M. Perivier, the manager of the paper, who says the statements printed in the "Matin" to the effect that the paper had been acquired in the interest of German trade in France, was due to the desire of the "Matin" to ruin the "Figaro." The circular says the real object of the next general meeting will be to obtain the dismissal of a manager under whose rule the shares have decreased in value from 1,200 to 500 francs and the dividends from 65 to 35 francs.

M. Maximilian Bayer has issued a circular denying that the Germans or the Dresdner bank people are interested in acquiring the "Figaro," as alleged by M. Perivier. M. Bayer attacks M. Perivier and declares that the letters published in the "Matin" were stolen from his (Bayer's) office. He says that he has lodged a complaint with the authorities and that criminal proceedings will be instituted.

Russian Strike Riots.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 21 (delayed in transmission).—The Obukhoff Armory-plant Ordinance Works, a Government institution, midway between St. Petersburg and Schlusselburg, was the scene of a riotous demonstration and severe fighting between soldiers, police and mounted gendarmes and strikers to-day. Workmen numbering several thousand struck on Monday, and the windows of the factory on the Schlusselburg Road were broken by persons employed by the company for that purpose, so that it would be possible to have an excuse for using force. The gendarmes fired on the strikers, killing several and wounding many. The soldiers were patrolling the districts in pairs when the scene was visited this afternoon. The Chaussee was lined for long distances with idle workmen. The eight-hour movement is apparently spreading rapidly.



THE ALBANY TRAGEDY.

With the Aid of the Political Hammer, Placed In His Hands With the Connivance of the Labor Fakirs, the Capitalist Knocks Down the Strikers, Smashes Their Union, Is Able to Throw Whatever "Agreement" He Makes With Them Into the Waste-Basket, and Loses in the Struggle Only a Little Button on His Vest, Which He Will Drive Labor Itself to Sew On Again.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS R. R. CO.

"Not Yet Ready" to Try Case Against It Started Two Years Ago.

About two years ago, J. B. Cooper, an ex-employee of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company caused the District Attorney to initiate proceedings against the company under the statute for violating the 10-hour law. The case has come up again and again, and each time it has been postponed at the request of the company. The case came up again yesterday morning in Part II. (Kings Co.). Again the company asked for a postponement on the plea that it was not ready, and again the Court granted a postponement. The case is now set for the first Monday in June.

The company is maneuvering to tire out the plaintiff, and the Courts are protecting it in its violation of the law.

KNITTING THE KNOTS.

Or the Interpretation of a Composer's Pl. Loc.

Some one handed a copy of the DAILY PEOPLE of May 18th to Agnes Wakefield and pointing to the close of the prayer of Bishop Doane of Albany invoking peace during the strike: "Dissolve the hands of strife and disension, and knit the knots of peace and love amongst us and throughout all Christian lands, through Jesus Christ our Lord Amen. se E3frh8t 7800\$ 7808"

He asked: "You know so many languages and you are a minister's daughter, can you tell me the meaning of that last line?" She answered: "Why, you see the pious printer must have closed his eyes while he set up that capitalist prayer; and then the figures and dollar signs got up and tumbled in there to show what it is, that 'knits the knots of peace' in capitalist society."

A CHALLENGE.

To the London, Ont., Cigarmakers' Organized Scabbey.

LONDON, Ont., May 22.—The following challenge has been issued to local Union No. 278 of the Cigar Makers' International Union by District Alliance No. 9, S. T. & L. A.

We, the members of S. T. & L. A. Cigarmakers, Union No. 249, are instructed by District No. 9, S. T. & L. A. to challenge you to debate the following, viz., that the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance is organized to destroy unions, and furnish scabs to take the place of union labor, and members of said Alliance are now scabbing at Daly, Clark & Co., and the London Cigar Co., you to take the affirmative, we to take the negative, place of meeting, to be some public hall, or the market square each speaker to have one hour, challenge to be accepted through public press, inside of two weeks from date.

PRESS COMMITTEE.—W. HALE, C. HUNT, C. HASELGROVE.

P. S.—Union 278 may import any speaker connected with the American Federation of Labor or Hell, or London Trade and Labor Council.

Reverend Herron Weds Miss Rand.

Announcement of the marriage of Rev. Geo. D. Herron and Miss Carrie Rand on Saturday evening last, in the apartments of Dr. Charles Brodie Patterson, No. 50 West Forty-fifth street, was made last evening by Franklin H. Wentworth. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William T. Brown, of Rochester. No vows were taken by either party.

FICTION AND TRUTH

Regarding the Winchester Repeating Arms Co.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 22.—The Winchester Repeating Arms Company of this city had recently issued a document that should be entered in the archives of time. For brazenness of lying, the document takes the cake and the pie.

The Company's circular is addressed to its employees for the purpose of showing them how good the Company has been to them. The Company enumerates all its beauty-spots.

One alleged beauty-spot is that it gives the men "steady employment." The fact is that in many departments large gangs are continuously being laid off. This happens as often as the firm takes a notion. Only recently no less than 60 employees were laid off.

Another alleged beauty-spot is the insinuation of good and steady wages. The fact is that there are departments in which, as regularly as January comes along, cuts take place of from 5 to 11 per cent. There are departments in which \$7.50 a week is the highest wage earned by male workers.

Lastly, the beauty-spot of good treatment, in general, is knocked by hard facts. Racial distinctions are fostered among the men so as to keep them divide and quarrel. When a man is taken on at \$1.75 per day and has learned his machine and has become a higher priced mechanic, he is dropped and a newcomer is put in his place. The firm is a hard grinder of the faces of the workmen.

This firm defies competition. It has swallowed concerns all over the country wherever possible, and it is on friendly terms with the others. It pays yearly dividends said to be 50 and 80 per cent. Last year it inaugurated its own system of gas lighting. It built built mammoth brick and coal bins; built a new testing range, and rumor has it that it declared a dividend of 90 per cent.

Such is this company.

THE LATEST LABOR DISPLACER.

An Expert Weaver Says Perham Loom Is a Wonder.

LOWELL, Mass., May 27.—Few citizens of Lowell are better known than Mr. Eben B. Stafford, one of the best authorities on weaving in this section. For about thirty years Mr. Stafford has worked in the mills and he is recognized as the best boss weaver in the business. For many years he was overseer on the Lawrence corporation, and held a similar position on the Appleton for several years, retiring some months ago to enter into business for himself on Merrimack street.

He talked with a reporter about the Perham loom, and what he had to say is perhaps the most significant yet reported in reference to the loom, because of his widely known reputation as a weaving expert.

Mr. Stafford was prejudiced against the loom previous to his visit to the plant of the Perham-Stickney company at Atherton, when he made a thorough examination of the loom.

To the reporter he said: "They have made a wonderful advance in loom construction on the Perham loom. The Perham loom can be set up in a mill and run 25 per cent. faster than any other loom, sufficient to make necessary for every manufacturer to have them in his mill."

"The loom runs with less vibration than any of the other looms, therefore there is less shake and jar to the mill building. A weaver can tend as many Perham looms as any of the modern looms, and the shuttle changer is, in my opinion, better than the Draper."

"The Perham loom gives a greater stretch of yarn, which gives more elasticity, and there is as a result less breakage. There is a great saving in drawing in because of the larger warp, and the absence of complicated gears and shafting affects another saving in repairs."

"The shuttle binder and release, by which the shuttle is released just before the pick is a great saving of power and wear and tear. It enables the Perham-Stickney company to drive their loom at a speed of over 400 picks without any injury to the loom, but as I have said, it is necessary to run it only 25 per cent. faster than other looms in order to supersede anything on the market."

"The absence of gears and the simplicity of the loom will make it a very economical loom to manufacture, and in my opinion there will be an enormous demand for them. It is a wonderful loom, and it has been perfected until it works without the slightest hitch."

Arbitration That Does Not Arbitrate.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 27.—The strikers at the Hess & Goldsmith silk mill did not return to work this morning, although the owners had posted notices saying work would be resumed in accordance with the finding of the arbitrators. The strikers object to the finding, because it allows four non-union loom fixers to remain at work, although they signed an agreement to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. The Central Labor Union has called the strike off, but work will not be resumed unless the four non-union workers can be induced to join the union. They have been on strike for three months. Part of the machinery has been moved to Paterson, N. J., but will be brought back.

ONE DAY'S RECORD

WHICH SHOWS THE CARNAGE AMONG THE WORKING CLASS.

Miners Killed in German Mine—Rescuing Entombed Miners in Wales—Injured by Box Falling on Him—Accident in Sugar Refinery—Destitution and Suicide.

The working class, standing as it does in the forefront of the industrial battle, stands practically all the losses that are incurred. So common is it for a working man to be killed, or to take his life in order to escape starvation, that little or no notice is taken of it. However, we call a few brief items from the day's news which go to show the terrible strain that is breaking the lives and the courage of the workers.

BERLIN, May 25.—A fire occurred to-day in the Hermann mine at Waldenburg. Five bodies, including two of those of a rescuing party, have been recovered. Eighteen persons are missing.

CARDIFF, May 25.—The rescuers of the entombed miners at Lord Windsor's mine at Seugenhydd, Wales, had made slow progress up to noon. Five bodies have been recovered and seventy miners are still entombed. All hope that any of them are still alive has practically been abandoned.

While lifting boxes containing bottles in Phillip Brandmuller's mineral water establishment at 10 Jackson street, Williamsburg, yesterday, George Shaw, aged 43, an employee, who lives at 232 Union avenue, fell backward and a heavy box landed on his chest. He received internal injuries as well as lacerations to his hands and wrists and was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital.

Edward Rosen, 38 years old, of 44 Scholes street, Williamsburg, while crossing a pile of timber in the Havemeyer Sugar Refinery, at the foot of South Third street yesterday, knocked his head with such force against an iron beam that he received a compression of the brain, as well as a deep scalp wound, and he was taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where his condition was pronounced serious.

Joseph Burns, a reporter on a daily newspaper in Manhattan, committed suicide yesterday at his residence, 414 West Twenty-third street, by drinking carbolic acid. For some time he had had hard luck, and was despondent.

A ten year old schoolboy, whose father Charles Graham, was the writer of such familiar songs as "Two Little Girls in Blue," "She Was Happy Till She Met You," "If the Waters Could Speak as They Flow," "My Dad's the Engineer," and some others, was among the prisoners in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Vagrant Officer Gebhardt said he had found the lad singing at the Produce Exchange. The boy promptly said he had sung hoping to get some money. His mother, Mrs. Alice Graham, of 15 Washington street, was in court, and so was Agent King of the Children's Society.

Agent King told Magistrate Brann that the boy's father had died in Bellevue Hospital two years ago.

"Mrs. Graham and her five children," he said, "were left penniless. A few days ago she had to bury her husband's brother. This boy Howard goes to St. Peter's parochial school, but Charles, the oldest son, who is the mainstay of the family, is ill in St. Mary's Hospital and Howard tried to get money by singing his father's songs."

"Graham only got \$10 at first for 'Two Little Girls in Blue,' but the publishing house paid him \$500 when the song became popular."

Magistrate Brann committed the boy to the care of the Catholic Protectory.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 25.—Edward O'Rourke, aged forty, formerly in the employ of the consolidated road home in this city, drank carbolic acid with suicidal intent and died shortly before noon at the Emergency Hospital. He was despondent at not being able to secure work.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 25.—John Schmidt, a Hungarian employed by the Sugar Trust, was killed yesterday. Several tons of crude material fell on him and crushed him beyond recognition. He leaves a wife and four small children.

SHIPWRECKED CREWS HERE.

The steamer Havana which arrived Saturday had on board seven of the shipwrecked crew of the steamer Douglas, which was wrecked at Carthage, and the captain and crew of bark Hanna wrecked on Isla Mujeres, before reported.

MINER KILLED BY FALLING ROCK.

SHAMOKIN, May 26.—Frank Towsky was instantly killed at the bottom of Burnside Shaft yesterday by a rock falling from a bucket being hoisted to the surface. His skull was crushed. Four of his companions, who were by his side at the time, narrowly escaped being struck.

BOSTON CIGARMAKERS.

WAR TO THE FINISH BETWEEN FAKIRS AND WORKERS.

With the Teeth of the Buzz-Saw of the Fighting S. L. P. in their Flesh, the Organized Scabbery of the Gompers Union Try a Scheme to Boycott "THE PEOPLE"—A Stupid-Suicidal Scheme.

BOSTON, Mass., May 14.—Although considerable Socialist thought existed, and an incidental skirmish such as election of delegates to the C. M. I. U. conventions in which the Socialists of No. 97 participated in a half organized fashion, no serious "boring from within" was attempted until '93, when, in an election for officers the Socialists tested their strength by nominating a candidate for the office of Financial Secretary in opposition to Tracy.

As a result of the Socialist victory in that contest against the strongest candidate of the "pure and simpliers," an interest was awakened in and an impetus lent to the policy of "boring from within," which antedates that contest. Experience not having as yet taught us the futility of trying to put "new wine into old bottles," we saw the necessity of effecting an organization to direct our energy with the best result possible. This having been accomplished we were prepared to test our capacity as a fighting factor, and at once proceeded to capture one office after another until the entire machinery of No. 97 was placed in the hands of the Socialists of that organization.

As a result of the extravagance of the Tracy administration, the large and numerous label assessments would not suffice to meet their greedy appetites. To perpetuate their feast, a debt, though small, as at first started, augmented from time to time as their appetites were whetted, until it aggregated an enormous sum.

Taking hold of the reins of government under such conditions was no small task. Our work and results were to be compared with theirs. We had to show better results from label agitation and for much less money expended than obtained under previous administrations, or the Socialists it would be said are bigger spongers on the label fund than were the "pure and simpliers." Especially was it necessary to commit every sacrifice possible, sapping, so to speak, the very life of the active Socialist element. As from the very beginning it was obligatory (made so by the Socialists themselves), to submit a printed quarterly report of the expenditures of the label committee, and distribute it among the members, that they might be informed as to the disposition made of their money. Under the Tracy regime no such report was ever submitted. Money was expended recklessly, and without an organized protest. Adverse criticisms, however, were cropping out here and there; and when given backbone and stability by the Socialist element spread until the rank and file became so wrought up over the dishonest manner in which their label money was squandered that they became militant to New Trade Union thought and the influence of the agitation resulting therefrom.

By this tide of discontent the Tracy regime was swept away—the Socialists landing on deck, seized the helm and were masters of the sea of political activities for several successive storms. And all this expenditure of energy to what purpose?

The waste of the best blood of the active Socialist element with what result? Was there any fundamental change effected? Certainly not! Union No. 97 is but a local of the C. M. I. U., and as such is but a subordinate body. Our efforts therefore as borers from within were necessarily confined to certain constitutional limits with the result, save incidentally passing a resolution declaring in favor of independent political action, that our vitality was sapped rescuing their organization from financial ruin, and advertising and booming the label of an organization that stands for the capitalist system when such sterling energy might have been spent decidedly advantageously to the working class by building a movement assisting in the organization of locals of the S. T. & L. A.

When one takes a retrospective glance upon the stupidity of the "boring from within" policy he cannot help but sigh with deep regret that the departure to the smashing from without policy was not made earlier.

Since this last development of the party, the result of past experience was of the S. T. & L. A. faith in No. 97 has been assisting in the formation of locals of the S. T. & L. A., in short, smashing from without.

In this we had not been interfered with until recently when charges were preferred against Wm. Lewis for selling tickets of admission to Arthur Kepp's lecture containing the S. T. & L. A. label. The charge was that he was "working against the interest of the Union." The smashing from without policy has caused the en masse of party members to be directed to the end of building up class-conscious economic organizations under the banner of the S. T. & L. A. And, as a consequence, the activity once displayed by our presence at meetings, and "boring from within" not obtaining, they, out of their ignorance of the labor movement and lack of touch with events, imagined we were dead, or (as one speaker put it), had "ceased to be a fighting factor."

And knowing they would have the backing of the Social Democracy, who are ever ready to do their dirty work, as well as meeting room was asked to tell why he was there. Upon being informed he was there in the interest of Mr. Lewis, he was thereupon ordered to leave the room. Upon declining to do so, a motion was made and carried, which barred him from the meeting.

For a member to be present at an Executive Board meeting is nothing unusual.

Neither is there anything in the constitution or local by-laws forbidding any one's presence. But to order one out, and upon the member refusing to be so ordered, to make a motion which orders him to leave the rooms is a proceeding which obtains without precedent in the annals of the C. M. I. U. It can only be explained by the fact that the one under charges is a foreigner, and those "brave" fellows on the E. B. hoped to confuse him by making use of words in their questions he would not understand, in that way get him to unconsciously commit himself. The fear of having some one there who knows his rights, and understands the language sufficiently well to defend them against any and all of the puppets of the labor fakirs, no doubt, explains the motion.

When they had him alone, with no one to corroborate what he said, they proceeded to find him guilty, but fearing that if a fine were imposed they would not be able to collect it, they made him say others had sold tickets, and had not been punished, and further, that there was no law upon the matter, (but if there was he would respect) and thus by tricking the records so as to make him appear in the position of begging for mercy, they gracefully let themselves out of the hole with a vote of "censure."

The action of the E. B. is not final, however, until (as provided by the by-laws of the organization) the same is ratified by the members at a regular meeting. While we did not care a snap for their vote of "censure," we were concerned, however, in having this fight fought out on clear-cut and uncompromising lines. Suspecting they had made our comrade a victim of their tricky and dishonest record methods, we were on hand to expose them, and conduct the fight to a finish. But the matter had no more than come up for action when it became apparent to every one that they were determined to have the action of the Board sustained, even though it be necessary to sacrifice the principle of free speech.

After reading the minutes of the Board on this case, the accused—as is customary—was given the floor to make a statement. Following him a Board member spoke, and pretended to show reasons why the Board should be sustained. Immediately upon his relinquishing the floor Comrade Raasch, who was sitting in front of the chairman, arose and addressed the chair. But the chair gave the floor to the second Board member. Raasch, not being discouraged or bluffed, arose again and, addressing the chair, asked for the floor; but, instead, the third one in support of the Board was recognized and given the floor. Immediately after he (the third Board supporter) had retired Raasch was on his feet to demand the floor. But the previous question was called for, and with bounding yell, put and declared carried.

The Board having in this manner been sustained, the following resolution which has made the pure and simpliers famous for their stupidity, was then introduced: WHEREAS, It has been brought to the notice of our members, that certain members of Union 97 of Boston, have continually sold or offering for sale certain printing matter bearing the S. T. & L. A. label upon it that should be considered working against the interest of the C. M. I. U. of America, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That any member found selling or offering for sale any printing matter bearing the S. T. & L. A. Label upon it and found guilty of the charge, they shall be fined not less than five dollars for the first offense.

And for the second offense, if found guilty, shall be suspended, and be it further

RESOLVED, That this Resolution shall apply to all members purchasing printing matter.

Owing to a local provision, the resolution was laid over for one meeting. After the resolution had been introduced so much bluff and bluster had been indulged in to cover us they couldn't very well back down, as this would have spoiled their programme to frighten us out of our wits so that we would forget all about our rights as provided for in our national constitution. But nary a word! Nary a fight! We are, and have been, perfectly serene. We at once saw two strong reasons why such a resolution could not be enforced, and upon consulting legal opinion our construction of the national law was confirmed.

Notwithstanding our having pointed out the unsoundness of the resolution they secured the whole trade. Suppers were even paid for men living in the suburbs of the city to assure a large attendance, so as to put the thing through with a whoop. We, on the contrary, exerted ourselves very little, as we knew that the resolution, even if passed, could not be enforced, for reasons as given in our lawyers' legal opinion. But we saw (or at least we thought we did) an opportunity of presenting the rank and file our side of the question, and to show incidentally how their maliciousness was causing them to disregard all national law, and to trample on their rights as members and citizens under their feet.

The time having arrived the motion to adopt the resolution was amended to read as follows:

WHEREAS, It has been brought to members of Union 97 have continuously sold or are offering for sale certain printed and other matters, bearing the label of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and in so doing are working against the interest of the C. M. I. U. of A., be it

RESOLVED, That any member found selling or offering for sale any printed or other matters bearing the label of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, if found guilty of the above charges, shall be fined not less than five dollars for the first offense, and for the second violation of this resolution (if found guilty) shall be suspended.

The father of the resolution, L. Werner, was the first to be recognized. He made a sort of camp-meeting appeal for votes, and after consuming about twenty minutes without making an argument or raising a point, sat down amid the laughter of the Socialists, who were much amused at his hallooing style of talk. The next speaker was Raasch, who argued in support of the basic principles of the S. T. & L. A., and charged those instrumental in causing the introduction of the resolution to be actuated with a desire of putting a

stop to the sale of the Buzz-Saw—THE PEOPLE, whose teeth are cutting deep into their reputations.

This brought to the floor one named Tracy, who in a sort of veiled manner attempted to impress the audience with the belief that he made great sacrifices, and was proud to be one of the pioneers of so great and influential a local as Union 97, and after indulging in personalities (he was evidently conscious of being one of the victims of the Buzz-Saw) sat down.

A broad smile, mingled with contempt, was noticeable upon the faces of several of the old members of the organization—men of whom we might truthfully speak as having made the sacrifices that fall to the lot of those who do the pioneering work. When Tracy referred to himself as one who had made the sacrifice of pioneer work one was even ungrateful enough to remark that he had not heard of Tracy until the pioneer work had all been gone through with, and membership in the C. M. I. U. had almost become requisite to working at the trade in Boston, and finding it impossible to escape this qualification by joining the K. of L., and the organization had grown large enough to control sufficient revenue to afford one to fake an existence; then, and not before, did he leave his first profession, namely, that of a cheap politician, and become active in the affairs of Union 97.

The supporters of the resolution then trotted out two Social Democratic freaks to do their dirty work.

The first, a hopeless ignoramus, and the second, a deliberate liar and slanderer, S. D. No. 1 had his part to play. The part was to tell the audience that the S. L. P. was held in disrepute, and contempt everywhere. As proof, he said the great International Socialist Congress, recently held in Paris, recognized them as the bona fide Socialist movement of this country, by seating their man, Harriman, and refusing to recognize the S. L. P. by not seating its delegate, Lucien Sanial. "The Congress," he said, "also endorsed pure and simple trade unionism."

S. D. No. 2 started off by agreeing with one of his pure and simple colleagues, who thought that altogether too much notice had been taken of these S. T. & L. A. fellows. Before finishing his little say he wanted to make an amendment to the amendment prohibiting members from discussing the subject, or to talk in favor of it on Boston Common, or in any public meeting. Notwithstanding his agreement with his pure and simple friend that no notice should be taken of these S. T. & L. A. bigots, he thought them of sufficient consequence to ask for the privilege of making a motion to close the debate at 10.30 (it was 10.25 when he took the floor), so as to make wholesale charges of scabbing, which he did as this was the role mapped out for him to play. Having played the part of a tool, and a coward, he sat down with parliamentary matters so arranged that with the assistance of his friends, his lies could not be nailed. With this piece of cowardice as a finishing touch from those who pretend to think the S. T. & L. A. of such slight consequence, the stupidly suicidal resolution was carried as amended, and the chairman then declared the meeting adjourned.

But we of the Arm and Hammer did not adjourn! We are still in session, perfecting our organization and augmenting a fund to fight this battle to a finish. No other fight would be worthy of those who recognize the Arm and Hammer as their emblem.

TO MAKE WORKERS' CONTENTED. So That They Can Be More Easily Fleeced.

JOLIET, Ill., May 22.—F. M. Savage superintendent of the Steel Works Club of this city, who has issued a call for a National conference of representatives of firms and corporations for the social and economic advancement of employees, to be held in Buffalo on June 24, was asked to give details of his plans. Mr. Savage said: "We are seeking to improve the social and economic conditions of employees. Similar movements have been undertaken in Germany at the Krupp works, in France and some in England, but these have been only partially successful. We do not aim to supplant unions. They attend to the wage question, which we do not propose to touch upon at all. We want to see what can be done to make employees contented. While we stand for the interests of the workmen, we will be representatives of corporations who are seeking to make the home life of their men more beautiful by educational and other means similar to which we have employed here at the Steel Works Club."

Mr. Savage in conclusion said he believed that improved conditions and surroundings exerted as great an influence on workmen to make them contented as the question of wages alone.

Already favorable responses have been received from concerns in New York, Boston, Cleveland, Chicago, Dayton, O., and other places.

WORKINGMEN IN THE MILITIA. Alliance Speakers Score Them And Are Heartily Applauded.

An enthusiastic outdoor meeting was held last night by L. A. 140, S. T. & L. A. in front of its headquarters, 481 Willis avenue. Previous to the speaking a large crowd was gathered by the Socialist Fire and Drum Corp.

Chairman Weisskopf introduced the speaker of the evening, James Cullen. Great interest was manifested by the audience in Cullen's reference to the recent street car strike in Albany, and telling reasons therefrom were driven home. His drastic arraignment of the workingman who betrayed his class by serving in the militia where he was called upon to shoot down workmen, elicited great applause, showing clearly how fast and sharply class lines are being drawn and the people getting their eyes open.

THE COST OF WAR.

BILLIONS OF DOLLARS SPENT, AND MILLIONS OF LIVES LOST.

Terrible Price Paid During the American Civil War—Other Conflicts in Which the Debt Was a Steep One—Who Controls Peace and War.

There appears to be great excitement over the fact that the war in South Africa has already cost Great Britain more than \$732,000,000. Compared with the cost of some of the great wars of the last century, however, this sum is hardly a drop in the bucket.

The most costly war of all time was the Civil War of 1861-65 in the United States. That war costs the Northern States a total of 6,200 million dollars, while the South spent more than 2,000 million dollars in addition. And this does not consider the enormous expense of the pensions which have been paid for the last thirty-five years.

Next in cost to the war of the rebellion was the Franco-Prussian war of 1870. It cost, in round numbers, 2,500 millions of dollars. The Crimean war stands third on the list of comparatively recent wars, with a total cost of 1,700 millions of dollars.

The little affair in South Africa has cost the British, up to date, less than one-tenth of what the United States spent in the four years of its great civil conflict, and less than a third as much as France and Germany poured out in their short struggle.

The present aggregate war debts of all the nations in the world are so great as to entirely pass comprehension. They sum up more than 30,000 millions of dollars. As there are nearly 1,500 millions of people in the world, it will be seen that if equally divided among them the world's war debt would give an average of \$18 apiece for every man, woman and child to carry.

Even more startling are the figures which show that war has cost in the destruction of human life. In this list also the United States Civil War stands in first place, with a total of more than 800,000 men killed in battle and died of wounds and disease. Close to this terrible record is that of the Crimean war in which 750,000 men lost their lives, while in the Franco-Prussian conflict the losses were 225,000. In these three wars alone enough of people were killed to more than entirely wipe out the population of Chicago and leave it a lonely and uninhabited desert.

In addition to those who are recorded as dying in battle and of disease, there were other hundreds of thousands who never fully recovered. And, doubtless in thousands of cases deaths were caused by the absence from home of their natural providers while these great wars were being waged. How much the world was being losing the services of all these millions of stalwart men it is entirely impossible even to estimate.

Writers on the cost of war estimate also that every war of any consequence directly affects practically everybody on earth, no matter how far distant they may be from the scene of the conflict. Thus during the Civil War, for instance, the cotton mills of England were cut off from their supply of raw material, and as a result there was a "cotton famine" in Lancashire, which took on the proportions of a national calamity. As a direct result of the Civil War it has been estimated that 100,000 workmen of England, Germany and France were kept out of work continuously for more than three years, with much misery and starvation as the result.

"War is so homicidal in its nature," says one writer, "that it slays thousands of victims, even at a distance of thousands of miles from the battlefields."

It is pointed out that, in the nature of things, a great war becomes more costly each year. The invention of guns and the enormous floating fortresses are among the causes of this rapid increase. A few years ago, comparatively, the cost of firing the largest gun made was not more than a few dollars. Now it costs \$827 to fire a single shot from a sixteen-inch rifle, or more than enough to pay the wages of a private soldier in the regular army for five long years. Even an eight-inch rifle costs \$125 each time it is discharged. If the 27 large seaports of the United States were each protected, as military men say they should be, with ten batteries of five-inch rifles each, it is estimated that it would cost nearly half a million dollars to fire a single round from all the guns in position. A single battleship or large cruiser costs millions, and yet it may be entirely destroyed by a torpedo or by a few shots if they happen to hit the right places. Every new engine of warfare, or of more deadly and dangerous explosives, makes war more costly. A dozen old ships of the line could be built and completely equipped for less than it costs to put a modern battleship into the water. A ton of gunpowder would not do as much damage as a few hundred pounds of melenite or any of the modern explosives.

For military and naval purposes the nations of Europe spend annually 750 millions of dollars. They keep under arms continually more than 3,000,000 men, with six times as many ready to fly to arms when the word "mobilize" is spoken. It is estimated that the community loses at least \$200 a year for each man who is kept under arms, and is, therefore, unproductive. For all Europe this loss would amount to 600 millions of dollars, which should be

paid out for the military and naval purposes. Taking the two together, it appears that Europe pays something like \$3,000,000 a day in times of peace for the purpose of keeping itself ready for war.

By way of illustrating what the presence of these great armies means to Europe it is pointed out that if all the inhabitants of the five great powers of Europe were loaded into railroad cars holding fifty people there would be five soldiers in each car.

Austria spends less than the other powers of equal importance. Its war tax in peace times is only about \$11,000,000 a year, but each year it takes away from their business and professions 120,000 young men who are obliged to serve for three consecutive years in the army. After that they are still obliged to hold themselves at the call of the government for the next twenty years. Military service is universal. In war times it is estimated that more than 3,000,000 trained soldiers can be put into the field.

Italy spends more than Austria, but has a smaller army to show for it. The "recruit crop" in Italy is about 200,000 young men a year, out of which number nearly 100,000 are annually chosen for active service in the army.

Germany goes far beyond either Austria or Italy in the amount of its expenditures. In Germany every year more than 360,000 young men reach the military age and enter the army as a matter of compulsion. Every son of the empire must put in six years—two in active service and four in the army of the reserve. On a peace footing the Kaiser has more than half a million at his command, and in case of necessity this number could be raised to 3,000,000.

But the greatest military power, on land at least, is, of course, Russia, which maintains an establishment of more than 800,000 men in times of peace, while under pressure of war this figure might easily be multiplied by four or even five.

One of the greatest influences which work for peace is that of the people who hold the bonds representing the war debt of a nation. Thus the investors who hold English consols hate the idea of war between Russia and England, because the mere rumor of such a conflict makes them actually poorer by reducing the market value of their holdings. It is believed that every time a foreign loan is floated in this country, for instance, the assurance of international peace is made just that much stronger, as all the people who hold the foreign securities will exert their influence in favor of peace.—Chicago Tribune.

CAPITAL CAN, LABOR CANT.

Strikers Must Not Induce Scabs to Quit—Employers May Blacklist Strikers.

In these days of blanket injunctions against strikers, prohibiting them from endeavoring to prevail upon those willing to take their places not to do so, a recent Chicago decision upholding the "blacklist" of employers is noteworthy.

In this decision Judge Baker held the Stock-Yards packing firms had a right, according to law, to agree to refuse to employ certain persons. This is the first time in a Western court the so-called "blacklist," by which a man who leaves one firm and is kept out of employment in his trade by any other firms, has been given the legal sanction of the courts.

The case was one of a series brought by girls employed as labelers and can painters by Libby, McNeill & Libby until the strike of February, 1900. At that time they quit work on account of cuts in their wages. In June they attempted to secure work in other packing factories, but were unable to do so. The plaintiff in the suit was Miss Annie Condon. The defendants were Libby, McNeill & Libby, Armour & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., and the Fairbank Canning company. Miss Condon testified she had applied for work to the Fairbank Canning company and Armour & Co., and at the latter place was informed she could not be employed on account of her connection with the labor troubles at Libby, McNeill & Libby's factory.

The defendants contended that the combination, even if it did exist, was lawful. They did not deny the girls had sustained damages, or that on account of the alleged "blacklist" they were unable to obtain work at their trade in Chicago. The girls showed that where they had been earning a certain weekly wage at a trade which it had taken them years to learn, since the combination to keep them out of work by the only firms which needed that kind of skilled labor, they had not been able to earn more than two or three dollars weekly.

Attorney William J. Strong, who represented the girls, contended that though one firm might have the right to refuse to employ certain persons, a combination of all the firms engaged in that business to keep certain persons out of work was criminal. Judge Baker held that several corporations acting together had the same rights as a single corporation in protecting its interests. He summarized his decision, saying:

"One has the right to decline to enter the service of another, and several persons acting jointly, in pursuance of an agreement to that effect, have the right to do so. No one has the right to decline to employ another, and several persons acting jointly in the pursuance of an agreement to that effect have the right to do so."

Attorney Strong announced he would carry the case to a higher court, and requested the final order should not be entered until he did so. This was agreed to by the defendants.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, asserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, liberty and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the abject dependence of the mightiest of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalistic combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

SPECIAL ISSUE.

With the Sunday, June 30, issue, the DAILY PEOPLE will have completed its first year of life. During that time it has recorded a mass of crime committed in the name of "Unionism" against the working class. In order to preserve the record and make it accessible to all, it has been decided to issue an

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If you wish matter for the arraignment of the pure and simple union:

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THIS IS THE NUMBER!

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ITALIAN NOTES.

UNUSUAL ACTIVITY DISPLAYED BY THE SOCIALISTS.

The Fight Against the Duty on Grain—Celebration of May Day—Strikes Have Been Extending Rapidly—Desperate Condition of the Working Class.

The socialists of Italy have worked during several months for the abolition of the duty on grain, for agricultural improvements, and for the decrease of military expenditures.

The public convention for the abolition on grain, held at the Politecnico in Rome, was attended by more than five thousand persons. Among popular assemblies of the year in Rome, only the one held for the candidacy of Hon. Enrico Ferri, for re-election to Parliament, can be compared with it in regard to size and interest.

The Labor Exchange and almost all the other progressive and labor associations of Rome were represented.

Among the speakers were workingmen, Hon. Enrico Ferri, Hon. Andrea Costa, and the lawyers Francesco Pagliaro and Saverio Merlino. It was a number of years ago that Saverio Merlino the eminent lawyer, lecturer, and author, left the anarchists; about six months ago he became a regularly enrolled member of the Italian Socialist Party. Since then he has been very active in giving lectures on socialism in Rome, Naples, and other cities. He was offered the candidacy of member of Parliament, but declined.

The resolutions drawn up by Severio Merlino and Francesco Pagliaro, and adopted by the convention, show the position of the socialists in their campaign:

"The Convention is convinced that the duty on grain protects neither agriculture nor the agriculturalist, but the land owner, to whom it secures a profit over what the soil yields—and that to relieve the country in the present economic depression, it is necessary, first of all, to increase the productivity of the soil, spending for extensive works of improvement and irrigation, in the redemption of uncultivated and malarial lands, and for the diffusion of credit and technical education in the country, the sums now thrown away for useless and dangerous military equipments and for other fruitless purposes. It claims that new and more just contracts should be made with the cultivators.

"The Convention, before closing, directs its attention to the unemployed peasants of Puglia, asking for their aid of all the working people of Italy.

"Francesco Pagliaro and Saverio Merlino.

The leaders in this campaign are the socialists, but as they were helped by the radical parties, the term "people's parties" is used in the resolutions.

Prof. Romeo Solmi wrote for the movement a pamphlet "For the Abolition of the Duty on Grain," which states the arguments clearly and in a popular form. It is published by the Socialist Party. Prof. Cesare Lombroso and other celebrated authors contributed articles to "Avanti."

In Parliament, Hon. Enrico Ferri and Hon. Giocotti made powerful speeches against militarism, which have been published in pamphlet form.

Although the socialists were not successful this time, in their campaign against militarism and against the duty on grain, they will valiantly continue the struggle until they are victorious.

ELECTIONS IN LEGHORN.

In the general administrative elections of the last week of April, in Leghorn, the socialists and people's parties received 814 votes, while the monarchists had only 325 votes.

SOCIALIST VICTORY IN MIRANDOLA.

In Mirandola, a town of Northern Italy, midway between Mantua and Ferrara, the socialists won a great victory in the administrative elections of April 29th.

The conservative parties had had united their forces, but the socialists, alone, were victorious with every candidate. As "Avanti" says, "Entusiasmo indescribibile."

MAY DAY IN ITALY.

The first of May was celebrated in Italy with more than usual ardor, for it was the first May day of the century that poets and socialists proclaim belongs to the workers.

Special, illustrated numbers of the socialist periodicals were published; illustrated postal cards, some symbolic, some with the portraits of the members of Parliament, pamphlets, and leaflets, were distributed by thousands.

It is the good custom of the socialists of Italy to have a forenoon lecture at the hall of one of the leading labor unions in the city, and to hold their afternoon festival in the suburbs, where there is a large restaurant in some green, shady country spot, with music and speeches in the open air.

Among the May Day orators were Hon. Oddino Morgari at Turin, Hon. Filippo Turati and Hon. Pietro Chiesa at Genoa, Prof. Adolfo Zerboglio at Milan, and Hon. Enrico Ferri and Saverio Merlino at Rome.

At this festival the Socialists had great cause for joy in thinking of their rapid progress, of their twenty-seven members of Parliament whose previous number was doubled in the elections of a year ago, of the success of "Avanti," their daily journal of Rome, which for five years has been their leading organ, of the triumph of "La Propaganda," the Socialist journal of Naples, over the corruption of the Monarchists of the South, of their weekly papers now numbering more than fifty, of the increase in membership and many other gains.

NEW SOCIALIST WEEKLY IN BOLOGNA.

In Bologna, the section of the Socialist Party, on May Day issued the first number of the weekly paper which is to be their organ, "La Squilla," (The Clarion.)

NEW SOCIALIST PAPER IN SARDINIA.

A new Socialist periodical "Il Risveglio Operaio Sardo," (The Awakening of the Sardinian Worker), has been established at Sassari; it is issued twice a month. It is the organ of the local Labor Exchange and is written and edited solely by workmen.

THE ITALIAN DAILY PEOPLE.

Our Italian comrades, as well as we, have a daily paper called "The People" ("Il Popolo"), published in Trento. They recently celebrated its first anniversary with a lecture by Hon. Angiolo Cabrini, a banquet, and an entertainment for its benefit.

NEW ITALIAN REVIEW FOR SOCIALIST WOMEN.

In Milan a monthly review entitled "Unione Femminile" (The Women's Union), has been established under the editorship of Signora Ersilia Majno Bronzini. The first number appears in very attractive form, with articles by Signora Majno Bronzini, Dr. Z. Finzi, Bice Cammeo, Prof. G. Montemartini, and others, and verses by Ada Negri. The address is "Unione Femminile," 7 Via Pietro Verri, Milan, Italy. The subscription is three lire (sixty cents) in Italy and five lire (one dollar) in foreign countries. It is hoped that all the women comrades who read Italian will subscribe says "Avanti."

ITALIAN EMIGRATION.

"Il Messaggero," (The Messenger), of Rome, has published an item that a syndicate is being formed in Rome for transporting 300,000 Italians to Brazil.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

At Sestri Ponente, a town on the coast very near Genoa, there is such a lack of work that eight hundred of the unemployed recently held a public meeting trying to better their desperate situation.

The mayor, the members of parliament, and other dignitaries who were invited, did not condescend to appear.

It was decided to send a committee to consult with the ministry, and to urge the immediate beginning of various important public works already under consideration for years, which would give employment to hundreds of men.

THE FAMINE IN PUGLIA.

So many people of Puglia are in want, that there is talk of beginning a public distribution of food. In spite of the constant prayers of the priests for rain, the long drought continues with terrible consequences for the farmers and laborers.

Soldiers have been sent there to prevent uprisings among the starving people.

In Ischitella the mayor was threatened by the people and fled; the troops are now enforcing order.

In the town of Rodi the outlook is very dark, on account of the lack of work. A few days ago, when a woman who had died of starvation was taken to the cemetery, a large number of women working for five cents a day, seeing the rude coffin carried along, began to cry and said: "Poor woman, you are fortunate to be at rest! To-day you are taken, and to-morrow the next day will come our turn. It is better to die than to suffer so!"

Both in Rodi and Ischitella there have been disturbances, many peasants and workmen surrounded the town-halls shouting: "Down with the municipality! We want work!"

It was feared that the first of May would be made the occasion of a general revolt in that region.

The Socialists held meetings and try to keep the people calm, telling them they would gain nothing by a revolt. The Socialists say that public works are necessary to furnish employment for the starving laborers, and that a causeway and a branch railroad should be begun at once.

STRIKES IN ROME.

The carpenters have struck in Rome for the reduction of the hours of labor to ten per day, for the abolition of job work, and an increase of wages.

Some of the Roman printers' strikes in the movement for the general adoption of the union rates and hours, were at once successful and were peacefully settled, while other employers refused to yield; therefore many printers are still keeping up the strikes, encouraged and helped by their more fortunate brothers.

CARRIAGE WORKERS STRIKE IN MILAN.

All the carriage-workers in Milan have struck, demanding that the hours of labor be reduced from eleven to ten, with an increase of fifty per cent in the pay for extra time. The Labor Exchange hopes for a speedy settlement in favor of the strikers.

STRIKES IN LOMELLINA.

In almost all the villages of Lomellina there are strikes. The Socialists are organizing "Leagues of Amelioration" among the agricultural laborers.

The first issue of the organ of the leagues has appeared as a supplement of the Socialist journal "La Plebe," and is being distributed with enthusiasm everywhere in Lomellina.

STRIKE OF ROAD-WORKERS.

When the work of making a road in Sant' Andrea began, about nine hundred men and women were employed. The contractor hired them to work by the job, paying from seven to eight cents a cubic yard. The laborers agreed to try this as an experiment. But the ground was dug up is very hard, so that it was difficult to earn twenty-five cents a day. After working for several hours, they struck for an increase of wages.

STRIKE OF WOMEN EARNING TWO CENTS A DAY.

At Sassari, a short time ago, the women and girls in the tobacco factories struck for higher pay. They were working from 7 to 12 a. m. and from 1 to 5.30 p. m. for the absurd wages of ten cents a day. The overseer advised them to work by the job, telling them they would then earn more. They took his advice. But, to their great surprise, they were

paid two cents a day! At this inhuman treatment they struck.

SOLDIERS AND STRIKERS.

In several of the many strikes that are now flourishing in Italy like spring crops, the soldiers have caused much indignation by their arrogant and cruel conduct in attacking or arresting peaceful strikers. In some places the soldiers have hit women and arrested them when they were causing no disturbance. When workers strike work, the soldiers seem to think they must strike the workers.

A caricature in "Avanti" of Rome, entitled "Soldiers in the Strikes," shows "what the soldiers ought to do according to the pious wish of our Italian tyrants." Under a picture of two ferocious soldiers pointing their bayonets, one at the throat and the other at the spine of a peaceful and very lean workman whom they are holding up, are the words: "Your work, or your life!"

Another caricature in "Avanti," alluding to events in recent strikes, is entitled: "Even the Priests Are Becoming Modernized."

PROPRIETOR—Reverend Father, help me! my peasants have gone on a strike.

PRIEST—Leave it to me: I will frighten them with hell.

PROPRIETOR—Only hell! That won't work. There's need of something more persuasive!

PRIEST—Then there's nothing left but to call out the ——— soldiers!

PROPAGANDA AMONG THE PEASANTS.

Encouraging reports come from the Socialist Section in Busseto. The work of organizing the peasants is progressing and the meetings are well attended.

From many other agricultural regions come similar reports. In famines, in strikes, and in all struggles for the rights of the people against oppression, the peasants are rapidly learning that their only redemption is in Socialism. Under the form of agricultural labor organizations, Socialist propaganda is carried on in the rural districts.

HON. DINO RONDANI'S ACTIVITY.

According to the latest news from Hon. Dino Rodani, he was lecturing in those cities of the Marches, on the Adriatic, Ancona and Fano, made familiar to us by the writings of Madame de Staël and Robert Browning.

During the discussion following his lecture in Ancona, Comrade Rodani was confronted by a debater who declared that "The Republicans are Socialists and the Socialists are Republicans"—so Rodani found it necessary to add to that Republican's information an example of the differences between the two parties.

Hon. Rondani said: "It is remarkable that so many cities of the Marches that have famous groups of revolutionists, have not yet organized labor unions, which have flourished for so long a time in some cities where there is not a shadow of the so-called 'incendiaris'."

In many cities of the Marches there are no printers' unions, which usually flourish everywhere, even in conservative localities. In Ancona oppression of labor exists in its most antiquated form, without any of the revolutionists uniting against it."

In these cities, and in others near, Hon. Rondani urged the people to renounce medieval methods, to stop violent and empty talk, and to unite in the calm, energetic propaganda of Socialism and the organization of labor.

A Socialist writing from Macerata says: "A visit from Comrade Rodani means always confer two benefits: the first is that his concise and forcible lectures give the masses of the people clear and true ideas of the principles of Socialism; the second is that he wakes up and encourages to action the members of the Socialist sections whose energies have become somewhat dormant."

"As his time in this region is limited, Rondani succeeds in filling his engagements on account of his wonderful celerity and the endurance, sometimes giving three or four lectures in one day. But he would have to be in two places at the same time, like Saint Antonio if he were to go everywhere he is wanted!"

The lecture he gave in Macerata was in the opinion of all, even of our opponents, a most successful demonstration of the practicability and logic of our principles."

PROF. ENRICO FERRI'S LECTURES.

Prof. Enrico Ferri, with his many duties as a Socialist member of Parliament, professor of criminal law in the University of Rome, propagandist, and author, found time to leave Rome for several days this spring, to give a special course of lectures in the University of Naples on the following subjects: "The Positive School of Criminology," "The Causes of Crime," and "The Remedies for Crime."

Under the auspices of The League Against Tuberculosis, Prof. Ferri lectured in Reggio Emilia a few days ago, on the subject "The New Century." Although an admission fee was charged, there was an audience of more than two thousand persons. He was heard with much enthusiasm, and his lecture had a great effect.

Prof. Ferri, in a recent lecture for the benefit of the hospital at Fiorenzuola, spoke on the subject "The Progress of Civilization." He said that moral progress has been inferior to other progress, on account of poverty. He analyzed the different struggles for the realization of the ideals that successively animate the people. He showed how civil, religious, and political equality are attained, and how economic equality is to be won. He drew illustrations from the history of Christianity with its persecutions and triumphs, and from the French revolution, explaining its causes and effects; then he discussed the present economic struggle, proving its necessity and its strength. It was remarked that many foreigners were present, and several persons of the aristocracy. Prof. Ferri was frequently applauded, and made a profound impression. His success, in a town where Socialism has encountered much opposition, is very encouraging.

[Compiled and translated for THE PEOPLE from "Avanti," of Rome, by Agnes Wakefield.]

THE PEDIGREE SYSTEM.

HOW THE CAPITALISTS' METHOD OF INSURING HONESTY FAILS.

Its Contrary Effects—A Breeder of Dishonesty and Treachery—Making References To Order—Giving False Names To Obtain Positions.

Among the many beautiful labor, money, time and brain power saving devices which the various capitalist concerns and corporations have introduced during the last few years, none is as charming, profitable and beautifully perfect as the reference or pedigree system, which has made its appearance in the mighty business world, and which is as healthful and beneficent as the sweetest odor of sulphuretted hydrogen introduced into your chamber, during the restful and invigorating nights spent in your private tenement on Bed Bug Row during the months of July and August.

This system is so perfect that as soon as you discharge an honest man in your employ whom you no longer care to have about, because his mother's name is Bridget, or his father is so unfortunate as to be cross-eyed, or, maybe, the poor devil accidentally stepped on the ugly toe of your pet foreman, a spotter, he is often transformed into a falsely termed thief or swindler.

I had heard much about this system, and so thought well to investigate.

First of all, I approached a young man who had made application for the position of life insurance agent; a pretty smart looking fellow; he was just leaving the office of a large insurance company which has a branch office in Harlem.

I showed him my card; he looked at it for a moment and said: "Well, I don't know much about your paper, but if you are a reporter of the DAILY PEOPLE and you will promise not to reveal my name, I'll give you some facts." This I promised I would do, so he told the following story:

"A few months ago I was discharged by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company after having served them faithfully for over two years. They gave me no reason for my discharge.

"Of course I felt pretty bad about their sudden action. I did not have five dollars to my name when the discharge came. I had a wife and two children to support and beside my wife was sick in bed. I looked about for work, but there was nothing doing; then came the time to pay rent; the doctor, the druggist, the baker and the butcher as well as the gas and furniture man.

"First, my watch, then some knick-knacks, the lamp, the curtains, my new coat and vest, and finally my underwear went to the pawn shop so that I could provide for the dear ones.

"During this time I made application for the position of agent, in the X Life Insurance Company. They took my name, age, color of hair, place of birth, and Lord knows what they did not ask of me, beside the names of my employers five years back, and the names of a few dozen persons as references.

"I gave them all this and even more; so they handed me a lot of advertising matter, and started me off getting new business promising me at the same time, that I would be paid whether my application was accepted or not, and painting rosy pictures, describing how after a short while I could write and publish a book on "Profits and Money in Insurance."

"I waited! I waited one, two, three, four weeks for my application to come through. I often enquired about it, but they always informed me to keep on hustling and assured me that it would come through all right. During this time I brought in a lot of business; considered so for a beginner and they owe me up to date \$25.30. They only gave me a few dollars during all this time. I complained that I would not bring in another cent's worth of business until I was paid. They turned right around and informed me that if I didn't like it I could get out as my application was not accepted.

"I am not the only one who has been treated in this manner; neither is this the only company which does tricks of this sort. Nearly all the life insurance companies doing business in New York State advertise for agents in the papers almost daily, and many hundred and almost thousands are sandbagged in just this same manner.

"Yes! you must also understand," my informant continued, "that a poor reference is not the only excuse they give. Many applicants are thrown down because they do not bring in the required amount of business, or because they do not create a good enough appearance.

"Another thing, if a man is not accepted by this company all others doing business in this state hear of the fact and he finds himself blacklisted.

"I can cite you another instance. Not long ago a young man made application here and was rejected and robbed of his earnings. I have known him since childhood; truthful, upright and honest as the day. He was another victim, discharged by a large corporation downtown for no reason whatever.

"I advise every applicant not to do one cent's worth of business for these leeches until his application is accepted, and he has a written contract in his possession. Even then he needs to keep his eyes open, for you must remember the officers of these companies must have their large salaries, finest Havana cigars, champagne, summer resorts, automobiles, also high silk hats and who pays for all? Why no one else but the poor duped individual who makes application, brings in a pile of business and is then rejected."

The DAILY PEOPLE reporter then interviewed an old employee of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and obtained the following story, after

having asked as to how the above mentioned company keeps out dishonest men.

"Well," he said, "the truth is they can't do any such thing. It seems," said he, "that notwithstanding the great trouble they go through looking up references and characters of applicants, many who are accepted are unworthy; and many more who are employed are men from other companies who get in for the purpose of getting back enough money to repay them for the injuries they were obliged to suffer on account of being robbed of a good reference; no doubt most of the applications which they accept are doctored; and the man who has been honest and truthful, in making application, stating maybe that he was discharged once by another company, reason or no reason, why he gets it where the lady wore the beads."

"I should venture to say that ninety per cent of those who are rejected then make application to another railroad company, or come right back here again, make application under an assumed name, bringing with them a collection of cast off references, given them by their dead grandfather, or a still more dead politician; they are then accepted. But the company has to pay a pretty good price sometimes for rejecting honest and industrious men who were discharged by other companies. As I said before they come right back here again under assumed names, take all that is in sight and then get out."

Readers of the DAILY PEOPLE will therefore clearly understand by the foregoing that this so-called pedigree system, introduced by the capitalist for self-protection against dishonest employees, really does not in any way whatever protect him in the least.

If anything at all, it accomplishes, it breeds dishonesty, treachery and all other sorts of crime. This is not all.

The good to be had out of this deplorable circumstance is that, sooner or later the man who feels and knows that he has been wronged in the manner described, will come down hard and heavy on the back of his delirious employer; and maybe quite soon, too, with the Arm and Hammer, knocking out this insane society, not only the cruel and wicked pedigree system, but also all others which are a menace to civilization and progress of the human race; and which deprive the honest toiler of his bread, his home and his happiness.

FORKER CHEERED.

German Workmen Endorse Revolutionary Socialism.

Despite the inclement weather a good sized crowd of German-speaking workmen turned out to hear Max Forker speak in Ohienschlagger's Hall, 1142 Willoughby avenue, Brooklyn.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the 19th and 20th Assembly Districts, S. L. P.

Forker's topic was "Revolutionary Socialism vs. Reform Politics."

A number of Kangaroos were present, and as Forker's sledge hammer arguments received enthusiastic applause, they winced in their seats. They made no demonstration, but during the most telling part of the speech some of them arose and quickly sneaked out, where they gave vent to an hysterical cheer.

Forker used with telling effect the occurrences in which the Kangaroo-Social Democratic combination had accepted office and favors at the hands of capitalist politicians. He showed their kinship to the labor fakir, and backed up his argument for class-conscious political and economic action by the working class with telling illustrations from the history of the S. D. P. and labor fakir brigade, which at every step had tried to run working class effort into the ground.

Breathless silence ensued when he read from a document in the hand writing of Dr. Francis Gerat a report to an S. L. P. convention—in which Dr. Gerat denounced "Labor Halls" as sources of corruption, warned against them and in fact predicted their demoralization; which prediction has been remarkably verified in the case of the Brooklyn Labor Lyceum, the Kangaroos connected with it having solicited money from capitalists and capitalist politicians.

At the end of the speech when questions were called for, one lone Kangaroo mustered up courage enough to ask "Why can't we all unite?"

Forker's answer provoked tremendous cheering and the Kang, frightened at the outburst, sat trembling in his seat.

SALE OF SOUTHERN COTTONS.

All Products of the Mills Included in the New Deal.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 26.—At a meeting of the Southern Cotton Manufacturers' Commission company held here B. D. Heath of Charlotte and A. P. Rhyne of Mt. Holly, N. C., two of the leading cotton-mill men of the South, were added to the directorate of the company and the following executive officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President, J. H. McAden; vice president, W. C. Heath, of Monroe, N. C.; Secretary, R. S. Reinhardt of Lincolnton, N. C.; Treasurer, J. P. Leak of Rockingham, N. C.; General Manager, George B. Hiss of Charlotte. By June 1 this new company, the pioneer in revolutionizing the system of selling yarns manufactured by the Southern cotton mills, will be ready for business.

The new company will handle not only Southern yarns, but cloths, hosiery, and all other products of Southern mills, and sell them through the connections the company has just formed with New York firms. Although the Southern Commission Company has no connection with the Southern Cotton-Spinners' Association, it will probably handle the business of a large number of the mills belonging to the association.

"ARBETAREN"

Swedish Party organ, published weekly, at 2-6 New Reade street, DAILY PEOPLE Building, New York.

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A Select List of Socialist Books For the Workman and the Student.

The following books are recommended by the Literary Agency of the Socialist Labor Party to those desiring to know what Modern Socialism is.

The evolution of society from Slavery through Feudalism to Capitalism is a necessary part of the science of Socialism, and the growth of the Trade Union and the Labor Movement generally are closely connected with it. A number of standard books on History, Political Economy, and the development of various social institutions are therefore included in this list.

Aveling, Edward:
The Student's Marx: An Introduction to Karl Marx's Capital. Cloth.....\$1.00
Charles Darwin and Karl Marx: A Comparison......10
Aveling, Mrs. Eleanor Marx:
The Working Class Movement in England; A Sketch of Conditions from 1545 to 1895......10
Bax, Ernest Belfort:
The Religion of Socialism. Cloth 1.00
The Ethics of Socialism. Cloth 1.00
Outlooks from the New Standpoint. Cloth......1.00
History of the Paris Commune. Cloth......50
Bax and Morris:
Socialism: Its Growth and Outlook. Cloth......1.00
Zebel, August:
Woman in the Past, Present and Future. Cloth......50
Woman in the Past, Present and Future. Paper......25
Connolly, James:
Erin's Hope: The End and the Means......05
De Leon, Daniel:
What Means This Strike?......05
Reform or Revolution?......05
The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance versus the "Pure and Simple" Union. A Debate with Job Harriman......05
Engels, Frederick:
The Development of Socialism From Utopia to Science......05
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The Socialist Catechism......05
Kautsky, Karl:
The Working Class......05
The Capitalist Class......05
The Class Struggle......05
The Socialist Republic......05
Lafargue, Paul:
The Evolution of Property. Cloth 1.00
The Right to be Lazy......10
Lasalle, Ferdinand:
The Workingman's Program......10
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Socialism: What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish......10
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Manifesto of the Communist Party......10
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Ancient Society......4.00
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Socialism and the Single Tax. A Debate......05
Quech, H.:
Economics of Labor......05
Sanial, Lucien:
The Socialist Almanac......50
Taxation......05
The New Trusts. Foreign Commerce of the United States. German Trade Unionism......05
Widdup, J. R.:
The Meaning of Socialism......10

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WEEKLY PEOPLE.

Published by the Socialist Labor Party,
at 24 and 6 New Reade St.,
New York.

P.O. Box 1576, Telephone 129 Franklin.
EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Invariably in advance

Single Copy..... 02
Six months..... 25
One year..... \$0.50

Business rates: Less than 100 copies, 1 cent a copy; 100 to 500 copies, 1/2 cent a copy; 500 or more, 1/4 cent a copy.

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned. If so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York Post Office, June 27, 1900.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,068
In 1892..... 21,157
In 1896..... 36,564
In 1900..... 34,191

Come one, come all! This rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I,
SCOTT.

SPECTACULAR.

Did the working class, did the masses in the land take to heart a certain picture drawn by all the despatches from Albany in the Friday, May 17, morning papers?

This was the picture:

"A car-cropt at 11.30 out of the company's barn. It contained a company of the Twenty-third Regiment and four Pinkertons to protect two motormen and two conductors."

No "theories" here: only hard facts, spectacularly exhibited at that, to the public gaze.

The company of the Twenty-third Regiment, to say nothing of the Pinkertons, represented "The Law," the protected motormen and conductors represented "The Law's protectees." What "The Law" is and what it protects, the spectacle illustrated well.

"Life," "liberty," and "the pursuit of happiness"—that is the theory of what "The Law" is there to promote, protect. Was it "life," was it "liberty," was it the "pursuit of happiness" that the strong arm of "The Law" was protecting in this instance? No! Yes!

Let the protectees speak. Or, rather, let them in eloquent silence tell the tale by their appearance.

Wretched enough is the lot of the motorman and conductor. A miserable share of the enormous wealth they themselves produce is all the wages that fall to them in exchange for hours long and toilsome. With barely enough to subsist on, not as the mentally and physically well-rounded beings that citizenship should imply, their future is still gloomier: not theirs is a future of the repose due to old age; not theirs is a future surrounded with children, grown up amidst the enjoyments of childhood; least of all is theirs a future with the companionship of womanhood, wreathed in the dignity of the sex. There is the future of the wage slave: a dreary old age, with family torn and home blasted.

Were these the men protected by the strong arm of "The Law"?

No! There are still deeper depths of misery in the ranks of the Working Class. The men protected by the strong arm of "The Law" are wretches still more wretched, willing—being driven by the goad of want—to labor for a still lower wage, under conditions still more degrading, for a future still more gloomy!

Such is the "life," such the "liberty" that the strong arm of "The Law" was protecting, and such is the "happiness," the pursuit of which its sabres and bayonets was safeguarding for the Working Class.

By its fruits the tree is known. By its protectees, capitalist "Law" is understood. "The Law" that capitalism enacts in a Moloch, hypocritical, besides barbarous. When it says "Life," it means a life of luxury for the idle, sponging Capitalist Class, but a life of brute servitude for the Working Class; when it says "Liberty," it means liberty for itself to outrage all human rights, with the corresponding liberty on the part of every worker to assist it in "pursuing a happiness" that consists in degrading and plundering all the other workers!

Such "Law" is a "Buccaneer's Log-Book." Such "Law" must be trampled under foot at the hustings; torn to shreds with the sabre of the suffrage; laid prostrate with the bullet of the ballot.

Will the Buccaneer Class itself render the service to the human race?

No!

That service is a boon, reserved by Social Evolution to the Working Class to confer.

Humanity is waiting; restlessly waiting.

AGUINALDO IN BUSINESS.

The secret of Aguinaldo's "capture" is out. The details are not yet public, but will be. When they come, they may "fill up crevices"; they will not be essential. The essential information is that "Aguinaldo is interested in an American corporation."

What a flood of light,—economic, political, sociologic—from so short a sentence! The Aguinaldo rebellion is a belated Spanish colonial revolution.

Spain's colonies were mainly located in America. With the exception of Cuba, they all shook off the Spanish yoke some eighty years ago. Being located in America, the Latin American revolution has been generally placed in the same category with the revolution of the British colonies, now the United States. Yet the two revolutions differed essentially: the revolution in British America denoted progress; the revolution in Latin America was a step backward. The revolution in British America was a break-away from centralized feudalism, but forwards towards capitalism; the revolution in Latin America was also a break-away from centralized feudalism, only it was not forwards towards capitalism, it was backward towards decentralized feudalism. The Latin American revolution was, economically, what the war of the Roses was in England, an effort, successful in Latin America, to restore the autonomy of individual large landed proprietors.

When the Latin American revolution broke out, there stepped upon the stage of the world's history, and faced each other, two distinct Social Beings, between whom there stretched a wide and deep chasm in social evolution: one, the haughtiest product of class rule—the holder, direct and in his own name, and by virtue of his trusty sword, of vast landed domains, with none but serfs of the glebe below him; the other, the scrabbiest product of class rule—the holder of capital. The two needed each other. Due to the lateness of the day, and the full world's stage on which he then turned up again, the Latin American landlord, requiring cash to make head against his feudal overlord, the King of Spain, deigned to deal with the British bourgeois; due, on the other hand, to the earliness of the day in which he happened to be figuring, the British bourgeois filled the role of the bribe: he readily parted with his money, despite kicks and cuffs, in exchange for concessions that made him sniff the atmosphere of a "belated earl." Under these circumstances, the Latin American revolution won out, oddly enough by harnessing to its own class interests the superior social evolution implied in capitalism, and thereby virtually turning this against itself.

The Aguinaldo revolution started where the Latin American revolution started. Again the same products of class rule faced each other as when the Latin American insurgents faced the British traders: landed lords faced bourgeois. How tremendous the economic evolution is, that has taken place in these eighty and odd years, may be gauged by the distance that separates a Bolivar, victoriously dictating terms, with his war treasury well stocked with bourgeois loans, and an Aguinaldo scrawnyly accepting terms, with his private pockets stocked with bourgeois bribes.

The sceptre has passed from the feudal lord to the capitalist. It is now the turn of the Proletariat to snatch the sceptre from its present holder, and, breaking it, forever put a period, with the destruction of the symbol, to the thing it symbolizes—CLASS RULE.

LO, CHARITY AT LAST!

The anxious search for an instance of charity, exercised by the capitalist class, may now discontinue. The instance is found; and with it let the slanderous tongues be silenced forever that have denied all charitable instinct to the capitalist heart.

The long looked for instance was found in Cohoes, N. Y. In that town is a street surface car line. It employs twenty-two men. Their wages was 16 1/2 cents an hour; it is so yet. The men demanded 20 cents. The company refused to grant the demand, but, instead, made the employees the offer to go ahead and run the road, with the electric power free, and return the net earnings for compensation. The employees refused the alternative, and went to work at the old scale, it being proven to them that the road spends \$1.53 cents for every \$1 it earns. In other words, the Cohoes railway company is run by the capitalists as a charitable institution, that costs the capitalists 53 cents over and above every dollar collected!

There are those who will say:

"The statement is technically true, but inherently false. It suggests falsehood. That Cohoes concerns is not a separate and independent concern. It is essentially a limb of the United Traction Company. It is owned by the owners of the United Traction Company, who use it as a feeder to what may be called the 'trunk line' of the company, the Cohoes line being a branch thereof. If the Cohoes branch were not operated, the revenues of the trunk line would be reduced. The company cannot afford to let the Cohoes line go. As well have a man say that his left hand pocket is maintained at a terrible loss to him, because he puts all his money in the right hand side pocket. The proposition to the Cohoes men was dishonest. A bona fide proposition to run the line themselves would have been ac-

companied with a pledge to let the men have their share of the earnings of the trunk road that was due to their labor in running the Cohoes line. But that proposition was not made. Capitalist charity resolves itself again in the happy that it is found to be everywhere else. In this, as in all other instances, it amounts to an intensification of exploitation. The proposal to the men in Cohoes, if accepted would have been equivalent to placing just so much more profits in the pockets of the company, the men being skinned worse than ever. Such is capitalist charity!"

That, probably, is the language that evil tongues would hold. But let the good and Christian, the patriotic and American tongues wag their bad, un-Christian, unpatriotic and un-American fellow tongues to silence. If this Cohoes chance of finding and holding up an instance of capitalist charity is allowed to slip, above all, if it is allowed to be twisted into the opposite, where will another chance be found, ever?

Echoes answer—NEVER!

FORCE.

An episode of the certainly memorable Civic Federation Cooper Union meeting was a certain interpellation made in the course of Mr. Gompers' little speech. The gentleman was floundering along, when he capped the climax of his spineless rhetoric with the declaration:

"We want PEACE."

On the spot a strong voice rose from the audience:

"We want SOCIALISM!"

The response was correct: it was timely. "Peace," in the mouth of such a misleader of the working class; uttered on a platform where—gathered for the express vampire purpose of concealing, by soothing, the spot at which capitalism sucks the blood in Labor's flanks—sat a collection of scrawny "intellectuals;" uttered moreover to an audience, over whose eyes Gompers and his crew expected to pull the wool;—"Peace," in and under such circumstances, is not the noble term that it implies, and that the Socialist has in mind. The word "Peace," in and under such circumstances, means the condition under which the slave—broken in body and mind—lives under the yoke of the oppressor; "Peace" of the Mitchells and Gomperses, the Sprague Smiths and Felix Adlers means a social condition of human degradation. Gompers' "PEACE" was knocked down with the word SOCIALISM, which implies the peace that alone the self-respecting man cares to enjoy.

So far, the episode. It was complete—within the hall. It had, however, its supplement without, as did the whole meeting itself for that matter. The capitalist press felt the slap in its face by the word SOCIALISM—spontaneously hurled by the meeting in prompt contrast with the PEACE of the Labor deceivers. They felt the slap so keenly that not only did they not report the incident, but they falsified it. Instead of:

"We want SOCIALISM!"

the capitalist press reported the retort:

"We want FORCE!"

The Socialist Labor Party has no apologies to offer for any of its tenets; least of all does it conceal any. Frankly and proudly, it declares that, should the Capitalist Class attempt in this generation what its prototypes, the Southern slaveholders, did a generation ago; should it, like them, dare to seek to thwart the sovereign fiat of the people expressed by suffrage, then, unquestionably, the Socialist Labor Party will determinedly resort to FORCE, and the most forcible; and, meeting the Force of the would-be violators of the people's sovereignty with the FORCE of a sovereign people, mop the floor with the criminals in short order.

Nevertheless, Socialism is the evangel of Peace on Earth; it is the only principle yet uttered in the annals of the human race capable of removing the reign of rapine and establishing the reign of human happiness. As such it is hated by Capitalism with the deep, malicious hatred that the Angel of Darkness has for the Angel of Light. The genius of Capitalism feels rebuked by that of Socialism. How the former writhes under the mere gaze of the latter may be conjectured by the unanimity with which the capitalist press hastened to falsify the incident above quoted, and utter the calumny of presenting Force as the moving spring of Socialism.

The foe that flees to such breastworks for shelter, knows itself defeated. The Spirit of the Age is against it. In so far as the calumny of the capitalist press in this instance betrays the mental plight of its cause, it also is welcome.

FROM THE FRYING-PAN INTO THE FIRE.

No fox, veteran in the chase, and expert in baffling the hounds, compares with the Capitalist Class in fruitfulness of resources to dodge the noose that its own development is drawing ever closer around its criminal neck.

Recent events in Albany have brought home to many, who never thought of it before, the bankruptcy of capitalist theory. The theory and all its subtleties came badly banged out of the troilermen's strike. The theory, that the ownership of the machinery of production is a private matter, rendered itself

ridiculous when the private owners were seen breathlessly, and white about the their political lackeys, the public powers, to hasten to their help with troops, and soon as they got these, covered behind them; the theory that the system of private ownership in the machinery of production, transportation and distribution is one calculated to furnish a stable social system and promote the welfare of the people, came out riddled with bullets when the capital of the Empire State found itself standing on its head, with mourning in its homes. Out of the fracas one voice rang clear: "Down with Capitalism! Up with the Socialist Republic!"—the sound rang clear from every incident of the strike.

With the noose thus tightening around its neck, the fox of Capitalism quickly doubles; and how? Socialism is proved true? The capitalist affects conversion; and forthwith his mouth pieces declare themselves in favor of "municipal ownership."

Was it ex-Senator Murphy who downed the strike? Was it any of his fellow directors who did? Conspicuously, NO! What downed the strike was the PUBLIC POWERS; from the Governor down, the Public Powers stepped forth, rolled Labor in the dust and gave the victory to Capital! Accordingly, to place the railways under the immediate control of the capitalist Public Powers could help the situation not a whit. Externally, the change would look like Socialism; internally, the change would be but an intensification of Capitalism, placing the Working Class more completely at the mercy of its plunderers.—A clever subterfuge!

But the Socialist—not the fraudulent concern, the breath of whose nostrils is capitalist favor,—the S. L. P. man, raises loud his voice and exposes the swindle.

"Municipal Ownership," "National Ownership,"—such are but the outward trappings of Socialism; they are not the essence. The Government is to-day "municipally," "stately," and "nationally" owned. Is Socialism in power? NO! Because the principle of the Government is capitalist, and being that, it is administered in the interest of the capitalist plunderers and against the plundered working class. Place the railroads in the hands of a Capitalist Government, and they will be administered the same as any other department is administered to-day—for the Capitalist Class.

The Socialist Republic is not possible except upon Socialist principle. Socialist principle is not enforceable in Government except by the Working Class. To secure Socialism, to end the reign of Anarchy that Capitalism batters on, the Working Class must storm the fortress of capitalist rule, oust the Capitalist Class, and, along with it, the capitalist principle, and enact the principle of Socialism.

The capitalist fox is now seeking to induce the workman to fly from the frying pan of capitalist private ownership into the fire of capitalist government ownership.

Watch that fox and baffle him, oh, ye workers!

The Rev. Henry Frank says: "It is the greatest absurdity—yes it is a national crime—that supercilious capitalists wave the demands of labor aside with indifference or unsympathetic nonchalance." It very seldom happens that they use either of the two big words which Mr. Frank credits them with using. Capitalists are much more accustomed to waving the demands of the workmen aside with the militia, or when that fails, they wave the demands aside with the regular troops. Mr. Carnegie, to whom Mr. Frank recently referred in words of praise that would put to blush even the Reverend Henry Potter, did a most effective waving of both these things when he had trouble. He did not use "unsympathetic nonchalance" at all. In fact this latter instrument is usually left to clergymen when they speak on subjects of which they are entirely ignorant. Sometimes, instead of being "indifferent," the capitalists are much concerned. Then through the press, and through the pulpit, they cry in loud tones for labor to "halt in its attempts to hamper the growth of our national institutions," or else they point out the "aggressions of labor," and show how, without capital, "labor" must fail. Mr. Frank has done all these things, with "unsympathetic nonchalance," but as he has a "mission in life," it is improbable that he did them with "indifference."

The United States soldiers have been charging on all the strong drink in their vicinity, and two protests come against the skill they manifested. One is from Secretary Root, and the other is from the Rev. Mr. Green, who is well acquainted with the conditions that exist in Cuba and Porto Rico. Some surprise was manifested at the thought that "our boys in blue" should think of such a thing as drinking. But the Rev. Green says they think of nothing else. In Porto Rico you will see twenty drunken soldiers to one drunken native. Our soldiers should be ashamed of themselves. The percentage should be higher.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

The despatch from New Haven, published elsewhere in this issue, giving an account of the brazen impudence with which the Winchester Repeating Arms Company lied in a circular to its employees on the treatment they receive, will seem less amazing when a certain other circular is considered, which was issued by the leaders of the Elm Lodge of the International Association of Machinists to the same men. When the circular of the Company is read by the light of the Elm Lodge circular, the effrontery of the former is quickly understood to be but the effect of the dense stupidity or rank treason of the latter: The Company proceeds from the theory that men who can put up with such ignorant or traitorous leadership, and swallow such stuff, must have memories and judgment, short enough to swallow the Company's stuff also.

The Elm Lodge circular tells the men that the Winchester Company "fear the Union," and it explains that fear with this reasoning:

"They know that you outnumber them ten to one."

The path of the "Pure and Simple" Trade Union, that is to say, of the O'Connell, Gompers, etc., style of Unionism lies strewn with the wrecks of men and Unions that grounded their "strength" upon the theory embodied in the above passage. So far from excess of employees' numbers over employers' being a source of strength to the workers in the shop, it is a source of positive weakness. In the measure in which the disparity, between the number of the employees and the fewness of the employers, has increased, the workers have grown weaker, the employers stronger; the economic condition of the workers has declined, the economic condition of the employers has improved. It stands to reason. One employer has ninety-nine fewer stomachs to provide for than a Union with one hundred men on strike. As, moreover, the employer always starts with a full purse, while the Union inevitably starts with a weaker one, it follows that the more the employees outnumber their employer the weaker they are, because he can hold out so much longer than they without starving. This fact may, at one time, have escaped notice; the exhilaration that numbers inspire may have once blinded the leaders, and caused them to fail to detect real weakness below the superficial appearance of strength. Once, a dozen times, these leaders may have built upon numbers, and been pardonable. But in this year of grace, with all the experience back of them of scores of on scores of instances that went to prove their theory false, with strikes and Unions smashed just because the men outnumbered the employers, again bob up serenely with the same battered and exploded theory, and again launch an economic or trade organization with numbers as its sole "element of strength," is to betray either a density that disqualifies a man from leadership, or a treasonable purpose that entitles such leaders to be kicked out at the double quick.

But this is not the worst of it! The tremendous figure, by which the Working Class outnumber the Capitalist Class, is not necessarily an element of weakness; it may be an element of strength, of overpowering strength. It is an element of weakness on the economic field: one hundred labor stomachs to feed require one hundred times as much food as one capitalist stomach. But numbers ARE an element of strength on the Political battle: one hundred labor votes will snow under one capitalist vote. Accordingly, to insist upon the excess of numbers where such excess is a source of weakness (the economic field), and to neglect to wield the excess of numbers where such excess is a source of power (the political field), is an act either of stupidity or of treason on the part of a labor leader in the year 1901. And that is just what the gettters-up of the Elm Lodge circular have been guilty of. "No politics in Unions!" cry these gentry. In other words these labor leaders of Pure and Simpledom urge their rank and file to throw away the club (their class-conscious political ballots), with which they can knock down their fleecers, and they urge their rank and file to take up the club (their empty pockets and stomachs multiplied by their excess of numbers) that generally turns into a boomerang with which the workers are themselves knocked down!

Do the O'Connells, the Gomperses, etc., persist in this blunder out of pure ignorance? Do they persist in it out of well-paid treason to the rank and file, whom they have thus regularly led to slaughter? It matters not which theory is the correct one to the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, or any other capitalist concern. The result is the same. Seeing the rank and file allowing itself to be thus regularly buncoed, these capitalist concerns reason this way: "If the men can be thus buncoed by their leaders, why can't they be buncoed by us." The result of this reasoning, backed up by Elm Lodge circulars, is Winchester Repeating Arms Company circulars to their employees.

WANTS RUSSO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

COLOGNE, May 13.—The "Gazette" this morning prints a long article on the commercial problems confronting Germany in regard to the position of the other powers. The paper strongly advocates a Russo-German alliance in order to make a strong front against the United States.

"This is a matter of life and death," the paper says. "The exceptional commercial position enjoyed by the United States, should not be allowed to continue. The United States are the most dangerous rivals for German products, especially in raw and finished iron, and this should never be forgotten in directing the commercial policy of this country. To entente with Russia would provide ways and means to compel America to conform to the commercial system of Europe."



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan

BROTHER JONATHAN—Do you know James Logan, a writer in the "North American Review?"

UNCLE SAM—I've heard the name.

B. J.—I think he knocks out the Socialist idea that competition is bad.

U. S.—He does, eh? And does he prove it?

B. J.—Yes, indeed. (Taking out a clipping from the "North American," and reading.) This is what he says: "There must always be competition. To stamp it out, were such a thing possible, would mean stagnation and death. It would mean that there was to be no further progress. If there were to be no prizes obtained, men would cease to put forth the effort which makes for progress and growth. If there were no larger prizes ahead for a young man than simply a day laborer's wages, the likelihood is that a good many would not put forth the effort to become anything more than a day laborer. We need competition if we would grow, but it ought to be honest and intelligent competition. Men need the stimulus of competition to do their best."—I call this putting it plain.

U. S.—Why, your Logan is a jewel!

B. J.—He is right?

U. S.—No; he is a jewel because he himself puts his own capitalist head "in chancery," so that the Socialist can punch it to pulp.

B. J.—"Head in chancery!" Socialist "punch it to pulp!" Guess you are undertaking too big a contract!

U. S.—No, indeed; a very easy contract. The man is dead easy. He has only 2 eyes? Well, I'll give him 5 black eyes.

B. J.—5 black eyes! U. S.—The man who argues that competition must not be stamped out, can only mean that Socialism proposes to stamp out competition. Can he mean anything else?

B. J.—Of course, that's what he means.

U. S.—Now, here goes black-eye No. 1. Mr. Logan suggests a falsehood.

B. J.—Then Socialism does not propose to stamp out competition?

U. S.—No; Socialism don't propose to stamp out a thing that already is stamped out, and that is being stamped out without Socialism's doing.

B. J.—You don't say!

U. S.—The truth is that Socialism rises just because competitions is stamped out; only in the measure that competition is stamped out does Socialism grow. Socialism is the direct result of the downfall of competition.

B. J.—And who is it that is stamping out competition?

U. S.—The class, to curry whose favor, Mr. Logan writes for, and whose legs he thereby seeks to pull,—the Capitalist Class.

B. J.—The Capitalist Class is stamping out competition? ! ? !

U. S.—Yes. Can as many people compete in the weaving of cloth, now that the Northrop loom and its gigantic weaving factories have arisen?

B. J.—N-n-o—

U. S.—They can't. So long as the loom was plain and simple, it was easily acquired; virtually everyone could compete. Since the machinery necessary to weave with has become the highly developed thing it is to-day, no one can produce it himself; and few are able to own it as their private property; consequently competition in weaving is crippled, if not done away with altogether. The competitors being few, they make "agreements between gentlemen" among themselves, and there you have monopoly. A few ruling the roost, the workers barred out and compelled to sell themselves into wage slavery.

B. J.—That's so! No competition there!

U. S.—Is it otherwise in the shoe trade?

B. J.—N-n-o—

U. S.—Is it otherwise in the transportation business?

B. J.—No!

U. S.—Is it otherwise in the hat, the furniture, the oil, the telegraphing trades?

B. J.—Guess not!

U. S.—The long and short of it is, in the bulk of the leading industries trustification has set in. Who says trustification, says "Competition stamped out."

A few dictate; the masses submit in various degrees of subjection, and this is the handiwork of Capitalism, and of Capitalism only. And it is by the very reason of this handiwork that Socialism rises. It points out the disastrous results of the thing. It shows that the reason lies in the private ownership of the machine. All the good that the machine and its concentration accomplish, is lost to mankind by the capitalist system of private ownership, which, by stamping out competition, at the same time that it places the productive powers in the private hands of a few, gorges these with affluence and starves the masses of the nation. Is it Socialism that would stamp out competition?

B. J.—Clearly not! Is Socialism then in favor of competition?

U. S.—Socialism is no noodle. It does not bother about "last year's nests." Socialism sees competition to be a thing of the past, "stamped out" by Capitalism. Socialism, accordingly, don't bother about competition. Socialism only seeks an escape for the human race from the pickle that it is thrust in by Capitalism.

the pickle that it is thrust in by Capitalism.

B. J.—How?

U. S.—Competition being gone by, and production being so much ampler under concentration, Socialism demands that the machinery of production be placed in the hands of the workers collectively. But this is a digression. The point is that the stamper-out of competition is, not Socialism, but Capitalism.

B. J.—And, noodle that I was, I always thought that the capitalists doted on competition.

U. S.—They do as much as protectionists dote on paying duties themselves.

B. J.—They like the other fellows to pay the duty!

U. S.—While they themselves try all the smuggling they can manage. So with the capitalists: they like the working people to cut one another's throats, compete for a job, but they stamp out competition among themselves all they can.

B. J.—Well, I must say I like to see a black-eye well planted. Mr. Logan's article certainly got one from you and he deserved it. But what about the other black eyes?

U. S.—That next week.

B. J.—Don't forget!

U. S.—No; I won't.

Political and Economic.

The Rome, Italy, "Avanti" gives the following two dialogues anent recent events in that country:

I.

(Scene, a Restaurant.)
SIGNORE ARISTOCRATICO—See here, until now I was convinced that if there were no capitalists in the world, the working people couldn't be fed.

FRIEND—And now?

SIGNORE ARISTOCRATICO—And now I am convinced of the contrary: it's the capitalists themselves that couldn't be fed if it weren't for the working people.

II.

FIRST LANDOWNER—The abolition of the duty on grain would cause enormous damage to agriculture and to national prosperity.

SECOND LANDOWNER—Oh, that's very true! It's enough to say that instead of realizing an income of five hundred lire a day, I should have to get along with only four hundred and ninety-five.

The New York "Journal," with its usual hysterical howlings, says that the members of the 23d Regiment returning from Albany, were in constant dread lest they be poisoned. A tip had been given to the officer in command that "sympathizers of the strikers" had placed "poison" in the water coolers. The brave officer advanced on the cooler and threw the water away. Why in the name of Hades did he not save a specimen of it to give to some of the "Journal" scribblers? Or better still, why did not this hypocritical "friend of labor" verify the idiotic report before yelling about it? It was only natural that the members of the 23d should be perfectly willing to throw away their ice water, and make the homeward trip on the things they looted in Albany. The "Journal" during the whole strike showed itself to be a vindictive, lying, distorting, cowardly opponent of the strikers, and a crawling, fawning friend of the men who were sent to Albany to coerce them. It made this all the more evident by the lie concerning the "attempt" to poison the "soldiers" by giving them drugged water—a thing that they never use.

"The giving away of things free by the state, whether text books, or free wagon rides, or free clothes, or free soup, is rank socialism. What well-bred socialists abhor above all things is to see anybody the owner of property. He wants the world filled with paupers.—Now free text books are the opening wedge of this anarchistic world of thought,—and if the school board wants to give free text books, why not give free clothes, and free breakfast and free dinner? Surely a good breakfast is as necessary to a child as a geography or a physiology. They would be delighted to get free house rent, free groceries and free furniture. And there we are enjoying the delights of full-blown socialism before we know it!"

Is it a joke?

O, no, it is not a joke.

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

One More Instance.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I notice in the Sunday DAILY PEOPLE of the 12th instant a Letter Box answer wherein you show to "F. A. L., Detroit, Mich.," that the dues are collected by the capitalist from the workers for the United Mine Workers of America in Pennsylvania and for the Garment Workers of the Hudson river. You might also add the Window Glass Workers' Union, L. A. 300 (of which I am a member). Our dues and also our coffin assessments are all collected by the American Window Glass Trust.

"Our" President is Simon Burns. No doubt you have heard of this fakir before.

Hammer 'em!
F. P. WEIBLE.
Cowdery Port, Pa.

Social Democracy Exemplified Once More.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The following dialogue took place in the village of Peekskill within hearing of quite a number of people. The parties to the dialogue were a well known Republican politician and Mr. Everett Holmes, the Social Democratic candidate for President of the village.

REPUBLICAN POLITICIAN.—What is the matter with you? Why did you leave the Republican party?

SOCIAL DEM.—Why? What did I get from the Republican party?

R. P.—You got as much as anybody. The Republican party took care of you every election and you know it.

S. D.—And you expect me to stay with you for that?

R. P.—Well, if you want more wait and take your turn.

S. D.—How long have you waited for your turn?

R. P.—Twenty-three years.

S. D.—I'd be glad if I will wait as long as that, and see if I can't get something quicker than that.

Well, he did not get any job yet, although he has his eye upon the pump works as engineer. His brother Andrew Holmes, a red hot Social Democrat, and pupil of the "Appeal to Reason" holds a job given to him by the Democratic party for booming the Social Democratic ticket and help to elect the Democratic ticket. He does not talk politics now but sticks to his bone.

A mistake crept into my communication of May 8th. Mr. Seth Tabor was not elected on the Social Democratic ticket but on the regular Republican ticket and now holds office by virtue of that election.

CHAS. ZOLOT.
Peekskill, N. Y., May 18.

Organized Scabbard Scheming.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The warning in the DAILY PEOPLE urging members of the Cigarmakers' Union 90 to call at their respective meetings and vote against that famous \$500 "Volkszeitung" grab in the shape of a "loan" (! ?) must have alarmed the scheming crooks who run the machine by and through the Board of Supervisors, to such an extent that in order to be sure to carry the scheme through resorted to juggling with figures in the counting of the votes cast.

On Tuesday evening, May 7th, the official reports of the results were made at the meeting of said board and the official report handed in by the Third District showed 30 votes in favor of the grab and none against, while the delegates of said Third District openly stated that while the vote was taken only 19 persons were in the room of whom 11 voted for and 7 abstained from voting. Thus they counted 19 dead heads of a total of 18 members present. A delegate protested against the counting of these votes and chairman Modest, who is now an employee of the "Volkszeitung," said: "Alright, throw them out, for they will not change the result."

"Mr. Chairman, I demand an investigation; if the counting and juggling that has been done is like that in the other districts then the measure has been defeated with a large majority," said a delegate.

A committee was elected to investigate and Modest was made its chairman. At the next meeting the "Investigating" Committee was not yet able to report, owing to the fact that Secretary Groellinger made himself conspicuous by his absence. So the matter was laid over.

At the next meeting some other obstacle will be found to prolong the making of a report.

This \$500 "loan" (! ?) to the "Volkszeitung" may well be put down as a donation for Union 90 will never see a dollar of it again unless charges are preferred by some member, or members, or district demanding the immediate restoration of the money to the union. There are rumors afloat of astonishing dealings going on between individuals in Union 90 and the "Volkszeitung" Association. Our immediate investigation by President Perkins would be an eye opener for the members of Union 90 that would astonish even Meyer Dampf.

It goes without saying that the whole performance is intended to furnish the members of No. 90, who are now employees of the "Volkszeitung," with their salaries. There are three of these: Modest, and the Jablonsky brothers.

E. A.

Sure Pool!

TO THE PEOPLE.—Will you give space to the enclosed letter which the "New York Volkszeitung" has again refused publication, to much to my surprise. When I wrote and sent it to the "Volkszeitung," I kept a copy, and a friend of mine translated it for me. I can't understand why they should not print my letters, the less so since they seem to think well of them, as is evidenced by the below letter-box notice:

"[W. L., Bridgeport.—Man alive, you write wonderfully. And what you have not all 'listened about'—therein seems to be your strength. But why undergo such incredible

trouble making so many copies for so many papers; one copy for your true friends ought to be enough."—N. Y. "Volkszeitung," April 17.]

Bridgeport, Ct., May 14.
[Enclosed]

Bridgeport, Conn., May 11, 1901.

To the New York Volkszeitung:
Your letter-box notice of April 17th I have read, and have in part enjoyed the recognition you bestowed upon my humble efforts, and, I have wondered, first, because you have again failed to print my letter, which is not at all nice of you, and is even a little rude on your part, and, again, because of the second sentence in said letter-box, wherein you make an allusion to my capacity in "listening about" that almost sounds as though you meant to insinuate that my ears were too long to be pretty. But I really hope you didn't mean it that way. But the third part of the letter-box notice has completely reconciled me with the second. It is really a bit troublesome to make so many copies by hand; your suggestion has put me to a good idea. You see I have a good friend who is a "landman" (comes from the same town in Poland) of Comrade Hilkensqueez and works in a lawyer's office on a writing machine. He has promised me to make a number of copies, for he says he can make them all at one time on his machine, and thus much work is saved, and I don't have to let any paper go short.

However, let us get down to business. With great attention have I read (in the Volkszeitung) how that good-for-nothing of a De Leon, as early as 1894, by means of "unprovoked" letter-box notices, has worked to the end that our Volkszeitung, in the year of 1901, should lose a law suit which it began in 1890. That shows what malice and vindictiveness fills this fellow's soul, and how long ahead he figures out things in such a way that we get left. One would scarcely think of such things possible, but I have recently heard something that, if anything, overtops this wickedness. My attention has been called to letter-box notices in the German language (probably also "unprovoked") in his DAILY PEOPLE, wherein he speaks of us and our side very disrespectfully, and I have inquired how it comes that this man from the land where the pepper grows is enabled to cut up capers with our German language. What I have ascertained beats anything ever seen or heard of.

I have found out that in 1896, or thereabouts, De Leon, then a kid of 13, went from South America to Germany to study at the Gymnasium at Hildesheim. That in itself is not very remarkable, because it is plain enough that he could not go to a gymnasium in his Indian home. But why did he go to Germany? He is a descendant of the Spaniards? Why did he not go to Spain to study at Salamanca or Cordova? Why not to Italy, England or France? There he would have the best chance to prepare himself for his Torquemada—Machivelli—Cromwell—Richelieu role. No—he went to OUR Fatherland, so as to learn German, so as to be able in later life to make life a burden to the "alte Genossen" in America, to tantalize us, to disparage our work, to prevent us from preaching our Socialism in our way and, incidentally, to ruin the "Volkszeitung." Would you expect such long-headed rascality possible in a 13 year old brat? After I had heard all this, there vanished every shadow of doubt that may have prevailed about the recent effect of the unprovoked letter-box notices of A. D. 1894. Alas, had we only seen into this before, many a thing might have come different from what it did. But who would think of such a possibility? How could one look for such depravity in the mind of a mere child?

However, that is now done and can't be helped, but I am of the opinion that we should be a little more cautious in the future and should see to it that Germany does not admit any more of these exotic products, educates them, and then unloads them back upon us here in America. We have all the trouble we want with the one specimen we have. And I say something can be done if only the matter is taken in hand properly. We have seen how in France Millerand has become minister of Commerce, and thereby a very influential man, and I now propose that steps be taken at once to make Comrade Kautsky Minister of Education (Kulturminister) in Germany and thus place him in a position to prevent the misuse of German Gymnasiums and Universities for the education and training of such venomous chaps.

My advice is that you write to Comrade Kautsky, right away, so that he may prepare himself a little and Comrade Millerand should also be written to and asked to use his influence in that direction.

My friend, who is a "Landman" of Comrade Hilkensqueez and works in a lawyer's office on the writing-machine, sometimes says: "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," and I think he is right, particularly when this maxim is applied to this case.

But, let us turn to something more pleasant. I have been very pleasant about the first issue of our new party organ, called "The Worker." The copy I got was as red as a beet, and from sheer joy I turned the same color. Read it I cannot, because I am not good at English, but my friend, who, as I said before, is a "Landman" of Comrade Hilkensqueez and works on a writing-machine in a lawyer's office, he can read it well, and he often tells me what it says. He has explained to me what a smart man the Editor of "The Worker" must be, for in the last number that was still called "Piepel," he had written an announcement for "The Worker," wherein he wriggled most skillfully around the point that we had pitched the De Leonites into court and made it appear as though it had been the other way. That was really very neatly done and one can't help but admire such wriggly adaptability. My friend also told me the Editor had declared that in view of all that has happened, "we had reached the point where it was no longer essential to keep the name 'Piepel,'" and that too appears to me very plausible. A De Leonite, who stood by and heard this, said that such an explanation put him in mind of a man who, after having been kicked down stairs, declared that "after all that has happened, I have reached

the point where it is no longer essential for me to remain on the top floor," but you know well enough how realistically brutal and coarse these people are with their illustrations, so I let him talk. That same fellow also called me a lobster when my cheeks flushed with joy and pride at the sight of the red "Worker." I asked my friend what that meant and he told me a lobster was a German a "Hummer." Now this is rather disquieting, because I have sometimes heard that the De Leonites, when they speak of their chief mogul, refer to him as a "hummer." Does that scamp mean to intimate that I, the old Comrade Jeremiah W. Leidig, have anything in common, or am in any way similar to this devil?

That would indeed be more than I can stand. To the devil with them!

Wherever I remain as ever,
Faithfully yours

W. LEIDIG,
13 Main Street.
Postscript.—Tell me, how is it that this De Leon calls us Timbuctooers so often. I can't understand what he means by it. To apply such a name to us, a part of the "nation of thinkers," has no sense, the less so when it comes from a person who himself hails from the primeval forests. There are said to be many donkeys in Timbuctoo; does he perhaps allude to that?

"Boring" in Kentucky.

TO THE PEOPLE.—I am a member of a pure and simple union, Federal Laborer. I went into it solely to "bore." My "boring operations" went on without hindrance from the time of my admission up to within a few weeks of the late presidential election, when my "boring" suffered a serious setback by the passage of a resolution introduced by the president of the State Federation of Labor "that no more political discussions of that character be allowed in the meetings." As a true "bore," I fought the resolution to the end, but I landed on the outside of the breastworks.

To prove that our worthy brother the president of Kentucky State Federation of Labor, was animated only by the single purpose of preserving harmony in the "union" and advancing the interests of its members, let me state that at our last meeting on Friday night, May 10, by invitation of our worthy brothers, the officers of the union, we had with us no less than five Democratic candidates for office at the coming election.

T. L. Jefferson, candidate for the Democratic nomination for mayor, was there and addressed the union in the interest of its candidacy. Allen Kinney, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Prosecuting Attorney of the Police Court made a grandiloquent speech in which he proclaimed his everlasting friendship for "union labor" and likewise his father's before him. Cossler, for county assessor, and Gregory for county judge, and John Young for the Legislature, all strongly championed the "cause of organized labor"—and the grand old Democratic party.

I listened to these burning words of these friends of "organized labor," and candidates and supporters of the capitalist class and awaited my turn—but the chairman and the managers of that meeting knew their business and I am still awaiting my turn. I used to be a member of the Social Democratic party, and had sanguine hopes as to the results to come from my "boring from within," but I am simply not in it as a "bore" with the candidates of the Democratic party. They have "bored" to a purpose. Their "boring" with the earnest co-operation of our worthy officers of the "union" will likely result in the rounding up and herding in the pools of 150,000 "intelligent and enlightened citizens," as Judge Gregory calls them. My "boring" has already resulted in a "marked cooling" between our worthy president and the financial secretary on the one side—the Democratic side—and yours truly on the other.

EX. S.D., NOW S.L.P.
Louisville, Ky., May 16.

Canadian S. L. P. Strikes From the Shoulder.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The enclosed correspondence between the freak-fraud "Canadian Socialist League" and a Hamilton, Canada, S. L. P. man tells how things are shaping here.

S. L. P.
Hamilton, Can., May 20.

[Enclosure]

Canadian Socialist League,

G. Weston Wrigley, Organizing Secretary, 293 King street, West, Toronto, May, 1901.

Fellow-Socialists, Greeting:

The agitation in Canada in connection with the cause of Socialism during the past few years has been such that the results have been very gratifying. Many Socialist Leagues have been formed with a constantly increasing membership, and the good work has been widening and expanding.

In order, however, to more fully expound the principles of Socialism, and in view of the numerous supporters of the cause, Socialist League No. 2, of Toronto, has felt warranted in taking the initiative in a plan to place a paid organizer and lecturer in the field for as many months as funds to be collected for such a purpose will allow.

After a couple months' organization work in Ontario, a trip through Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia is proposed, and following this a tour could be arranged to cover Quebec and the Eastern Provinces. The educational record of a year's work as outlined above can be readily seen, and the leagues organized could carry forward the good work.

To this end we make a personal appeal to you for funds to aid the project. Can you contribute 25 cents, 50 cents, or \$1 per month for a period of 12 months?

We feel sure you can, and hope you will do your share in the work proposed.

Address all communications to the secretary or treasurer, in care of Citizen and Country, 293 King street West, Toronto.

JOHN A. KELLY, Secretary.

Dr. H. G. Hargrave, Treasurer.

Hamilton, May 13, 1901.

G. Weston Wrigley:

Sir.—Your letter of May received and

contents noted.

Would say in reply that I being a class-conscious worker and recognizing the class struggle in society to-day fail to see how I could support a middle class half baked Socialist movement, so called, such as advocated by Citizen and Country.

In your definition of Socialism in your last issue, referring to the post office and waterworks systems as examples, no mention is made of the conditions of the workers employed in these institutions. The wage slave's condition remains essentially the same under capitalist government ownership of the post office, etc., as it would under municipal capitalist ownership, as advocated by Citizen and Country.

Recognizing the fact that my condition as a worker will not be elevated unless the working class as a whole is emancipated from wage slavery by political solidarity of the workers as the polls, as advocated by the Fighting Socialist Labor Party, I would be a traitor to that class by supporting financially or morally a movement whose official organ upholds all sorts of fakirism from a cock-roach Louisiana Lottery graft down to the renegade Jew labor fakirs of the Landers type.

L. M. GORDON,
Member Section Hamilton, S. L. P.
81 Gore street, Hamilton.

Here's From Colorado.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Inclosed find \$2. Comrade Hofman and myself join equally in contributing to the DAILY PEOPLE's birthday fund.

THE PEOPLE is our pride, our joy, and in its success lies our only hope.

Comrades, all hail to our DAILY PEOPLE! Do your utmost to keep it going on its undaunted, never varying, course to the goal of working class emancipation.

E. M. DAWES,
Montrose, Colo., May 14.

What Game is Carrol D. Wright Playing?

TO THE PEOPLE.—This "neck" of the woods that is to be the center of the Billion-Dollar Steel Trust's operations is also the same wily "neck" wherein the Amalgamated Association is going to give it to the big steel comb in the "neck" if they do not recognize the "yunyun" and sign the "skales." We have of late been visited by a statistician from the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C. The gentlemen was commissioned to visit the Pittsburgh district to ascertain what wages the capitalist pays to his wage-slaves. When asked if the census reports of 1900 did not satisfactorily enumerate the wage rates, he answered "No," and stated "that the only means of obtaining wage information last year was by taking the manufacturers yearly pay-rolls and dividing them by the number of employees."

Now the census reports of 1900 have not yet been published, and as all Socialists well know the decennial census reports since 1850 have recorded a steady decline in the wages of the proletariat. To a man up a tree it looks suspiciously evident that notwithstanding the howls and shrieks of the prosperity fiddlers, the census reports of 1900 will show a greater wage shrinkage than ever. Is it possible that Carrol D. Wright is trying to offset this? The statistical expert who is now visiting Pittsburgh comes in unheralded, forms the acquaintance of a highly skilled and well paid iron-worker who averages \$6.50 per day, then gets the iron-worker to extend invitations to the best paid workmen of his acquaintance to assemble at his home or a certain Sunday afternoon where the statistician is ready to meet them.

In sending out invitations the iron-worker was cautioned not to bring any of that class that lives on five cents worth of bread and bologna per diem. Consequently, the assemblage contained those of the working class who are making the largest wages, and some who hold foreman's positions, receiving \$120 per month.

The Socialist has long ago discovered that the Labor Bureau at Washington is a huge capitalist bunco game, set up to throw dust in the eyes of the working class by making them believe that "average wages" are away higher than they really are, and that the proletariat is far better off than it imagines. But as a brawny-breasted son of toil remarked after the "expert" had figured out his yearly income and cost of living, finding that he was \$75 ahead, "It may appear so on paper, but I would like to know where in hell that \$75 has gone to?"

As I stated before, it is suspiciously evident that the census reports of last year show too great a deficiency to go before even our deluded working class, and it was necessary to bring in these supplementary reports to doctor up the census returns of last year. When the working class emerge from their lethargic slumber into the consciousness of their class interests, those doctored and bogus census reports, together with the entire capitalist system will be relegated to the ash barrel. So let the arm with the hammer descend, let the buzz-saw rip, down the capitalist empire, up with the Socialist Republic once and forever.

JOHN R. ROOT,
S. S. Pittsburg, Pa., May 20.

Using the Labor Fakir.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Comrade Veal's letter from Illinois, comparing the Eastern and Western miners, is full of merit, but since he has left our State, events have occurred which would make him write a sharper criticism than that which he penned.

The coal miners' strike in Colorado is settled, and the miners have gained a ten per cent advance on paper. In fact they are in the hole.

For instance: the coal at Rockvale and other places in Fremont County, was to be weighed as it came out of the mine, before it passed over the screens; a check weighman was to look after the men's interests; the influence put forth to induce to trade in the company store was to be abated; the dies were to be stopped in the office.

Now, as to results, that is what counts. The men are not benefited one cent per day by the new weighing arrangements; the check weighman was put off the chutes and told to stay off, which order

was implicitly obeyed; the men trade as they traded of old, and the fakirs collect the dues in the office.

That is the victory in Fremont County. But there is one thing that shows up the cowardice and duplicity of the pure and simple leader in a stronger light. Unmistakable evidence of this comes from Huerfano County. As the readers of the DAILY PEOPLE have read, when the U. M. W. organizers went there to organize the county, their meetings were broken up, and their men thrown in jail. It was confidently predicted that Gov. Orman would remove Sheriff Farr for this outrage, but what has he done in that line yet?—nothing.

True, he sent the Attorney-General down there, and this gentleman was shown around by Sheriff Farr and his friends; the witnesses were smuggled out of the county, and, after a lot of bluster, Attorney-General Post did nothing.

What did the labor members of the Legislature do? Just the same as Coates.

And the poor miners are being made catspaws for such curs.

H. J. BRIMBLE,
Williamsburg, Colo., May 18.

Still Another.

TO THE PEOPLE.—In the Dayton, Ohio, "Daily News" of Thursday, May 16, 1901, appeared the following notice: "WILL MAKE AN ADDRESS."

"Charles Oliver Jones of Cincinnati has expressed his intention of addressing the locked-out men to-night at the Court House esplanade on the situation, and on labor conditions generally."

"THE CENTRAL TRADES COUNCIL ANNOUNCES THAT MR. JONES HAS NO CONNECTION WITH THAT ORGANIZATION."

In the Court House was picked up a hand bill reading as follows:

"TO THE STRIKERS, LOCKED-OUT MEN AND SYMPATHIZERS of Dayton, Ohio: Chas. Oliver Jones, of Cincinnati, will speak at the Court House Steps TO-NIGHT at 8 o'clock. Subject: 'THE STRIKE AND ITS REMEDY,' Thursday, May 16, 1901."

Section Dayton, S. L. P., meets on Thursday nights: and on the night of the speaking announced above, we hurried through our business in order to attend this meeting.

When he got there Mr. Jones was talking Socialism in a general, vague sort way. He told one or two little funny stories to prove to his hearers that they were in a condition of wage slavery, mouthed the word class-consciousness to the queen's taste, DENOUNCED THE LABOR FAKIRS TO HIS HEART'S CONTENT and advised his hearers to vote for "Socialism."

Several of the comrades worked themselves up to the stoop and grouped themselves around the speaker. (There was no pre-arrangement to do this: each one seemed to do it spontaneously.) And as he, the speaker, made on end of his speech, and was about to hurriedly leave the stoop, Comrade Fraser grasped his arm and asked him if there wasn't to be some questions asked and answered. Whereupon he came to the front again and asked the audience to remain as he was prepared to, and would gladly answer all questions that might be propounded. (He wore a button bearing the emblem of the hand with the radish.) Comrade Fraser then announced that he represented the Socialist Labor Party, and started to give the audience a synopsis of the history of the Social Democratic Army Builder, James P. Cary, in the labor movement in order that they might comprehend the significance of the questions that were to follow, but Mr. Jones interrupted him and refused to allow him to proceed on that line, and demanded his question. Whereupon Comrade Fraser asked: "How is it that you, professing to represent a party of the working class, a Socialist party, tolerate within your ranks a man who, after he was elected to the Haverhill, Mass., city government by your party, voted for an appropriation of \$15,000 for an armory to be used to house the militia that the capitalist class uses to shoot working men into submission with whenever they try to improve their condition economically?"

Answer:—"Friends, that is easily answered: when James F. Cary voted that appropriation for an armory in Haverhill, he was voting for the benefit of the whole people. While the capitalists use it now to protect themselves against the working class, after a while the working class will need it to protect themselves against the capitalists."

Upon giving this lucid answer, Mr. Jones again tried to get away, but Comrade Kastner clutched him by the coat, saying, "Oh, no, we're not through with you yet!" (At this point the scene within a radius of ten feet around us almost begged description, Comrade Kastner firmly holding his man by the coat, a number of the delegates to the Trades Council (sic) urging him to leave, and trying to get him away, Comrade Klopfer and others on the steps below driving home the lessons brought out by our question; while above all prevailed the Spirit of Revolution in deadly conflict with the Spirit of Reaction, and this almost within the portals of that citadel of the harlot Capitalism, the Court House.)

As soon as quiet was in a measure restored, Comrade Kastner started to pop his questions to Mr. Jones, asking him in rapid succession about all of the traitors to the cause of the working class that have been spewed out by the clear revolutionary movement, and have been taken up by and are now honored members of the Social Democracy; he asked about the franchise voting Social Democrats of Brockton, the capitalist job begging Socialist Democrats of San Francisco, the multi-party Social Democrats of Hoboken and Lynn and elsewhere, the weak-kneed, traitorous Social Democrat, Debs, who, when speaking within pistol shot of the scene of the "Bull Pen" outrage, dared not open his mouth concerning it; but Mr. Jones declared that he didn't have time to answer questions,

he had an engagement to meet with the TRADES COUNCIL.

"What!" said Comrade Fraser, "is your name Gompers?" At this point the delegates of the Trades Council who were there waiting on him, and who HAD PUBLICLY REPUDIATED HIM IN THE PAPERS, BUT A FEW HOURS BEFORE, dragged him forcibly away to their hall.

After Mr. Jones was gone, we invited those who had entered personally into the discussion, and who still remained, to our hall, a block below, to discuss these questions further. About a dozen responded to our invitation, and we had an animated discussion for about an hour and a half.

Among those who had come with us was one Social Democrat who strongly deprecated this "quarrelling among Socialists," and among the points brought out was that the only reasonable reason for any political party could offer for its existence, as such, was that it was the only party that was animated by correct principles and that all others were wrong. We maintained that the Socialist Labor Party took this identical ground, and was prepared to hold it against the world. We pointed out the dishonest and traitorous character of the shining lights of the Social Democracy; and we told them that we did so, not because these individuals were dishonest and traitors, but because the Social Democratic Party condoned their actions, and upheld them in those actions. We pointed proudly to the record of the Socialist Labor Party that expels and denounces every traitor to the working class as soon as he is discovered.

In reply to their contention that some of these whom we denounce so bitterly are "honest though ignorant," we maintained that the revolution could no more tolerate an honest fool than it could a crook; that the revolution was neither a philanthropic nor sentimental movement, that there were only two sides to this battle and it meant the virtual extermination of those who were on the wrong side, no matter what their degree of knowledge or honesty might be.

Dayton, O., May 20.

J. A. F.

Loyal Support.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Enclosed I send you \$1 for the DAILY PEOPLE Birthday Fund. Under any circumstances we MUST have our paper.

MRS. JANE KEEP.

New York City.

Pure and Simple in Militia.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The newly organized militia regiment of Gloversville received a call for Albany this morning. The same is composed of members of the International Table Cutters Union, the American Table Cutters Union and some street car men. Now they will have to go shoot their fellow-workers. Another proof for the pure and simple tactics. Therefore, down with the Organized Scabbard! Three cheers for the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

CHR. ROSSBACH,

Gloversville, N. Y., May 15.

LETTER BOX

Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

[No questions will be considered that come in anonymous letters. All letters must carry a bona fide signature and address.]

J. H. BOSTON, MASS.—1. A militiaman is not eligible to membership in the S. L. P. or the S. T. & L. A. Neither of these organizations shares the Army-Builders' views that militiamen are working-men. Just a letter.

2. Should any such get in and is found out, or should anyone, now in, join the militia, he would be fired out by his Section. If his Section would be promptly suspended by the N. E. C. and reorganized with the sound material.

J. D. C. NEW BRITAIN, CT.—Your letter reached here too late for an answer to reach your meeting in time. Fall not to notify this office what was the fate of your passport up to date. Remember that in Union persons serving in the militia or filling any such function. It would be a hard task, requiring much investigation to ascertain the number of workmen killed and wounded by militia, sheriff and their posse, etc., during strikes. Since '86 when the militia murdered about eleven workmen in Chicago, on strike against the McCormick reaper, the number must be a very tall one.

R. W. E. NEW BRITAIN, CT.—There is "Cabinet" in the proper sense of the term in the United States Government. What is called the "Cabinet" here are "Secretaries of Departments." Independent of the President, the "Cabinet" is the case with "Cabinets" proper as the term is understood in the British, French, etc., Governments. The so-called "Cabinet" meets in Washington, with the Federal President as chairman. The President may and does consult these "Cabinet officers"—more properly Secretaries. He may take the advice of any of them, or ignore the advice, and, if he chooses, he may even dismiss any of them. Accordingly, the President can call out the Federal troops without consulting his "Cabinet." If a Governor asks for Federal troops, the President may or may not grant them. He is the head of the Army.

A. G. NEW YORK.—1. Upon the facts that you mention you should not be subject to interference in Hungary, should you return thither. You are a bona-fide American citizen, and as such, free from military duty. Only keep your passport up to date. We don't know, but should think that a man is not allowed to bring in free of duty more violins than he can swear he needs himself. In a crisis of the S. L. P. alone conducts a propaganda both negative and positive, both destructive and constructive. At such a crisis "a crisis" in the sense that the apple, ripe enough to drop, has reached a crisis, and will be the head of the

OFFICIAL.

SECTION ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.

The New and Commodious Headquarters of the Section.

Section Allegheny County, Socialist Labor Party, has leased the second, third and fourth floors of the magnificent building at 111 Market street, Pittsburgh. We now have a large lecture room, a fine reading and reference room, besides plenty of space for committee, local and branch meetings.

With a little effort Section Allegheny County should have the largest and most select proletarian library in this country. We already have plenty of shelving and book-cases and all contributions of good books pertaining to political, economic, and social questions would be accepted with thanks.

Old files of the "Workman's Advocate," "Vorwärts," and "The People" are needed for the reference room.

The Agitation Committee has arranged for a "housewarming" on June 2, starting at 3 p. m. sharp. Ten minute speeches will be delivered by Val Remmel, John R. Root, Thomas Lawry, Wm. Adams, D. E. Gilchrist, H. A. Goff, Sr., Wm. J. Eberle, John P. Taylor, George Brown, James McConnell, and S. Schulberg. Comrade D. E. Gilchrist will recite Callen's magnificent poem "I am a Proletaire." Thomas Lawry will recite "The Pig Bourgeoisie," and S. Schulberg the "Buz-Saw." Intermining with these speeches will be revolutionary songs. It is the duty of every comrade to be at 111 Market street, S. L. P. headquarters, on June 2d, with their friends. Admission free.

Lectures will continue to be held every Sunday at the above address. Our "church" can't afford to close because of warm weather. We must save the minds of the working class and that can be done in Summer as well as Winter. Don't forget to bring books with you when you come to our new headquarters.

AGITATION COMMITTEE.
Headquarters will be open from 9 a. m. until 10:30 p. m. every day.

Notice to 5th and 7th Mass. Congressional Districts.

At a conference of delegates from the sections in the Eighth Congressional District held at the headquarters of Section Somerville, S. L. P., 437 Somerville avenue, on Sunday, May 13 it was decided to request the sections in the Fifth and Seventh Congressional districts which include the followings sections, Woburn, Lynn, Everett, Malden, Stoughton, Chelsea, Revere and Wards Four and Five, Boston, to elect delegates to attend a joint conference to be held at 45 Elliot street, Rooms 4 and 5, Boston, Sunday, June 9 at 3 p. m. sharp, to discuss the advisability of holding a joint picnic the same as last year or anything else the conference may decide upon in order to raise funds for the party.

CHARLES A. JOHNSON,
Secretary pro tem, 31 Dickinson street, Somerville, Mass.

May Day in Amsterdam, N. Y.

Section Amsterdam, S. L. P., held its first May Day ball and entertainment in the G. A. R. Hall last Friday night. Dancing was enjoyed until an early hour next morning.

The character sketches by I. W. Brown and soprano solos by Miss E. L. Lake of Schenectady were well received as were also the vocal selections by Thos. Farnell of Amsterdam.

Despite a rainy night and a circus in town a fair sized crowd was in attendance.

While not a success financially experience was gained which will help us to make Section Amsterdam's annual May Day celebration a feature in the city's entertainments.

FRANK PLAYFORD,

To Organize Erie Carpenters.

ERIE, Pa., May 28.—Section Erie, S. L. P., will call a meeting of carpenters on Friday evening, June 7 in Nickel Plate Hall, corner Twentieth and Peach streets, for the purpose of organizing an S. T. & L. A. local of that craft.

PEOPLE readers are requested to notify any carpenters of their acquaintance. Admission free.

Pepla's Dates in Minnesota.

Hudson, Wis., May 30, 31 and June 1. Minneapolis, June 2.
Mankato, June 3, 4, 5.
Red Wing, June 6, 7, 8.
St. Paul, June 9.
Lake City, June 10, 11.
Wabasha, June 12, 13, 14.
Winona, June 15, 16.

Section Detroit's Picnic.

A grand picnic at Beyer's Grove, (Kirschwald,) Mack avenue, near Van Dyke, arranged by the Socialist Labor Party, will be held on Sunday June 9. Good music, dancing floor, bowling alley and other games and amusements. Come and have a good time. Admission free. Take Mack avenue car.

Warning to Custom Shoemakers.

Custom Shoemakers are warned to keep away from New York as there is a general strike on in the shops here. Team men are notified that there is a strike at Francis O'Neill's, Broadway and Twenty-eight street.

D. A. 4, S. T. & L. A.

Regular monthly meeting District Alliance 4, S. T. & L. A., will be held at Headquarters, 78 Spruiggfield avenue, Newark, on Sunday, June 2, at 3 p. m. All delegates are requested to be present.

FRANCIS J. GREEN,
Organizer, D. A. 4.

Section Haverhill Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$31.80
Mr. Shaylian, N. Y. City..... 1.00

Total \$32.80
JAMES F. DAILEY, Treasurer,
Section Haverhill, S. L. P.,
121 Merrimack street, Haverhill, Mass.

German Agitation Tour by Max Forker.

The New York State Committee has arranged for a tour by Comrade Max Forker of the principal cities of the State. As far as determined the itinerary is as follows:

Albany, June 8.
Schenectady, June 9th.
Gloversville, June 10th.
Utica, June 11th.
Syracuse, June 12th.
Rochester, June 13th.

Per Order
R. I. State Committee,
Chas. Kroll, Sec'y.

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OUR NEXT CELEBRATION.

Interesting Report of the Entertainment Committee.

A meeting of the entertainment committee of Section New York, S. L. P., was held on Tuesday evening, May 14, for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements for the grand summer night's festival and picnic on July 4, at Glendale Schutzen Park. As this is to be the first anniversary of the birth of the DAILY PEOPLE, it was decided to make this the grandest celebration ever held by the Party in the open air, and for that purpose a sub-committee was elected to work in conjunction with Organizer Abelson to engage a host of professional talent and arrange for a most elaborate vaudeville program.

The entertainments that have been held under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party of late need not be dwelt upon here. Those who have attended them will remember that they excelled all other entertainments given by workingmen for workingmen. Suffice it to say that at the first anniversary of the birth of the DAILY PEOPLE the presentation of the vaudeville performances will break the record. Of the location itself, nothing need be said. Glendale's Schutzen Park is well known to residents of Greater New York, besides the park is in thirty-five minutes time. The park can be reached from the Brooklyn Bridge for only 5 cents.

Five thousand tickets, the price to be 25 cents for gentlemen and lady, were ordered printed; same will be in the hands of the Organizer in the next few days, and it is to be hoped that the comrades of Section Greater New York will invade the office of the Organizer in a demand for tickets, so as to compel the committee to issue a second edition of a large number of tickets at our next meeting. This committee will meet regularly hereafter every Monday night at 8 o'clock sharp at 2-6 New Reade street.

A. ORANGE, Secretary.

Joint Section Meeting in Pennsylvania.

On Sunday, May 19th, Sections Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton, Pa., of the S. L. P. held a joint meeting in the hall of Section Bethlehem. A comrade of Allentown presided and one of Bethlehem acted as secretary. Comrade Carr of Easton was elected delegates to represent above sections at the State Convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., on May 30th.

Several instructions as to party matters were given him. The appeal of the National Executive Committee pertaining to a general vote was discussed and universal approval of the answer given or submitted by said committee expressed. A committee of three, consisting of the literary agents of the above sections was elected to look for the interest of the party press.

The Allentown Labor Lyceum was chosen as place for holding the next joint meeting on Sunday, June 2nd at 2 p. m., after which the meeting adjourned.

THE SECRETARY.

General Committee, Section New York.

Meeting held Saturday, May 25, 1901, 8:30 p. m. in Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Chairman, Max Rosenberg; Vice-Chairman, M. Stark. Nine new members were admitted.

E. C. Schmidt resigned as Sergeant-at-Arms and Fred Olpp was elected to succeed him.

The City Executive Committee reported that the National Executive Committee has sustained the action of the General Committee in refusing Thomas A. Hickey documents in this case.

The Entertainment Committee reported tickets ready for the picnic to be held July 4, 1901, in Glendale Schutzen Park for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE and Section New York; and to celebrate the first anniversary of the DAILY PEOPLE.

The City Executive Committee was instructed to take steps to found a circulating library to be the property of Section New York. Members and sympathizers are requested to send books, pamphlets, etc., to I. Abelson, Organizer, 2-6 New Reade street.

Vacancies in the Entertainment Committee were filled by the election of Otto Tuiet and Junius Greenberg.

Adjournment followed.

A. C. KIHN, Sec'y.

Egg Caddlers Organize in S. T. & L. A.

Yesterday afternoon as mass meeting of egg caddlers was held in the rooms of the Excelsior Literary Society, 235 East Broadway. The meeting was addressed by Comrade Louis Pomerantz, who explained the aims and objects of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

The remarks were attentively listened to and at the conclusion a vote was taken to apply for a charter which resulted in all voting in favor, except one. Thereupon this body was organized into the S. T. & L. A. The next meeting will be held on Sunday, June 2, at the same hall at 2 p. m. Comrade Sidel, of Local Alliance 252, will instruct the officers and members in the constitution and duties of the organization.

Daily People Birthday Gift.

Previously acknowledged.....\$15.00
M. Kortjohn, city..... 2.00
E. M. Dawes, Montrose, Colo..... 1.00
Fred Hoffman, Montrose, Colo..... 1.00
Nixon Elliott, Pueblo, Colo..... 1.00
S. Snyder, N. Y..... 1.00
A. C. Course, Chatham, N. J..... 1.00
Wm. Leddard, Newark, N. J..... 1.00
Excelsior Literary Society, city..... 5.00
J. Dreher, Scranton, Pa..... 1.00
Wm. S. Dalton..... 5.00
Dr. C. W. House, Auburn, N.Y..... 2.00
J. Trautwein, Kansas City, Mo..... 1.00
J. Schablik, Banning, Pa..... .98
Otto Ruckser, Meriden, Conn..... 1.00
Mrs. Jane Keep, city..... 1.00

Total \$39.98

Good Work by Section Latrobe, Pa.

Section Latrobe held its May Festival on April 31 and May 1. The committee in charge of the arrangements did excellent work.

Of the net proceeds \$40 was sent to "Il Proletario" the Party's Italian organ; \$20 to the DAILY PEOPLE; \$14.81 to the Pennsylvania State Committee's agitation fund, and \$2 to the Rubach fund.

A. STOESEL, Secretary.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

THE CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

A Public Meeting to Decide Who the "Unmuzzled Liar" Is.

CLEVELAND, O., May 22.—At the last meeting of the General Committee, Section Cleveland, S. L. P., a challenge issued by Max S. Hayes, Editor of the "Cleveland Citizen," was discussed. The report of a Social Democratic meeting that took place in Pittsburg, Pa., April 21 which was published in the DAILY PEOPLE April 28, "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung" May 4 and "Cleveland Volksfreund" May 4 was the cause of "Mamie's" challenge. It is not necessary to state that the report was correct, but on account of the sensation which the report created among the workingmen of Cleveland, Mr. Hayes, who was the speaker at the said meeting, and who like it frequently happens with Kangaroos, expected to remain unreported, was not a little startled and felt compelled to say something in order to whitewash himself. Being a liar of the worst stripe, and without any sense of honor, Mr. Hayes believed the simplest way was to lie himself out of it, and declare the report to be false. Being a fool, besides a liar, in trying to slip his neck out of the noose, he pulled it tighter around him. He declared in his paper that he was "ready and willing at any time" to repeat his denial on "any public platform in the city at the pleasure of the gentleman," whom he black-guarded in the article.

In consideration of these facts the Central Committee elected a committee consisting of Comrades Max Weber, Frank Erben and Richard Koepfel for the purpose of giving to Mr. Hayes the chance he so "anxiously" desires. The following letter was registered and mailed to Mr. Hayes by the above-named committee:

"Mr. Max S. Hayes, Editor of the 'Cleveland Citizen,' 103 Champlain street, Cleveland, Ohio:
'Cleveland Citizen,' on the first page, last column, we find the following article:

"Some escaped lunatic is evidently playing editor of an obscure local sheet called the 'Volksfreund.' Several weeks ago I spoke in Pittsburg, and during the meeting several half-crazed De Leonites raised a few questions, which were answered. Judge of my surprise when a garbled account of the meeting appears in the mendacious local organ, and its crazy editor attempts to make people believe that I endorsed the militia, and he wants to know what the C. L. U. will do about it. Why need this imported freak bother about the Central, of which he is not a member, and which body he has slandered and maligned. I hereby brand the imported hireling who essays to edit the 'Volksfreund' as an unmuzzled liar, and I will take pleasure to repeat the statement on any public platform in the city and at any time at the pleasure of the gentlemen. Now, fish or cut bait."

The General Committee of Section Cleveland, S. L. P., is of the opinion that it would be wrong not to give you the opportunity you so much desire. Are you indeed willing to 'repeat your statement' at 'any time on any platform in the city at the pleasure of the editor of the 'Cleveland Volksfreund'? Knowing however, your actions on the political field too well, we place at your disposal any day during a whole month, expecting however that you will notify us at least one week before the meeting is to take place. We furthermore agree to pay all expenses of this meeting. We therefore propose a debate between you and our comrade D. E. Gilchrist of Pittsburg on the subject: 'The Social Democratic Party's Methods of Agitation,' concentrated in the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the report of the DAILY PEOPLE, 'Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung,' and 'Cleveland Volksfreund' on the meeting called by the Social Democratic party and held in Pittsburg on April 21st is correct and true and therefore Mr. Max Hayes of Cleveland, Editor of the 'Cleveland Citizen,' has proven himself to be a Labor Fakir."

"This debate to take place at any day during the month of June, 1901, and the undersigned committee to be notified at least one week before."

"We believe this to be the best proposition that we could submit to you but let it be said right here that our comrade D. E. Gilchrist is the very same comrade who cornered you so badly in Pittsburg."

"The undersigned committee is ready to meet your authorized committee or agent in order to make the necessary arrangements (time for speakers, chairman, etc.) Your answer which we expect not later than June 1st has to be sent to Frank Erben, care of 'Cleveland Volksfreund,' 230 St. Clair street, Cleveland, Ohio."

"By order of General Committee, Section Cleveland, S. L. P."
"MAX WEBER,
"RICHARD KOEPFEL,
"FRANK ERBEN,
"Committee."

THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The news from the Field of Labor was mainly taken up, during the week ending May 25, with the "general strike" of the machinists.

This strike, offering as it did so much material for newspaper exploitation, overshadowed everything else in labor press despatches, so that there was little else to record and nothing was little else to record.

In fact, the machinists strike has been little more than a newspaper strike. As predicted the "general strike" of 150,000 machinists on May 20, for a nine hour day with ten hours pay, was in no wise "general," nor did it involve "150,000 machinists." It was sporadic and occurred mainly in New York State, Scranton, Pa., Cincinnati, Ohio, Chicago, Ill., and San Francisco, Cal. Its numbers, according to the officers of the machinists, never exceeded 50,000, and among those are to be included many machinists who are not members of the International Association.

The strike, it is claimed by the International officers, has been the means of obtaining concessions from hundreds of firms, affecting thousands of machinists. These claims are denied by the employers, who assert that the reports of concessions are largely exaggerated by the International officers for the purpose of winning newspaper sympathy and influencing the actions of the International membership.

Granted that the claims are correct, the object of the nine hour day "general strike" has not been achieved.

This object, as announced by O'Connell, was the reduction of the hours of 160,000 machinists one hour per day, thus giving employment to 16,000 idle machinists.

This employment would result in a decrease of the labor market, make machinists' improvement easy of accomplishment, etc., etc.

William E. Redfield, treasurer of the J. H. Williams Company, a big iron and steel forging manufactory of Brooklyn, employing 250 expert machinists, testifying before a sub-committee of the Congressional Industrial Commission, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 21, argued in favor of the machinists' demands for nine hours. He (Mr. Redfield) had persuaded his company voluntarily to give the machinists a nine hour day with ten hours' pay. He said:

"The surplus part of the new regime is that the machinists do more work in nine hours than formerly; at least such is the case in some departments, and in all departments where there has been opportunity for comparison with old conditions it has been shown that the men produce as good results in nine hours as they ever did in ten."

As for wages, many of the alleged agreements have been secured by compromises, ranging from 3 to 9 per cent of the original 12 1/2 per cent demand.

The "general strike" is not ended. The Metal Trades Association, composed of the largest employers of machinists in the country intend to fight it. They do this despite the benefits that would undoubtedly accrue to them from the nine hour day, as Redfield has pointed out.

They do it because they do not wish to have their business hampered by even the semblance of "union dictation." Having to combat world-wide competition in the markets of the world they wish to have their industry free at all times from the restraints of reactionary unionism, such as that which is now tying down the engineering or machinery industry of England.

No matter how they may say it, they wish "free labor."

With the coming week a turn may be expected in the "general strike." The employers organized in the Metal Trades Association will then hit back. The "general strike" is only beginning, then will come, worst of all, the aftermath!

The few other noteworthy strikes and other labor events that occurred were briefly as follows:

One thousand miners at the Corbin and Excelsior collieries, at Shamokin, Pa., went on strike for a semi-monthly wage payment, which a "Labor" law of Pennsylvania provides for, and which John Mitchell says his organization had won for all the miners. This strike was won after a three days contest.

Six hundred miners employed in the Reading Girard colliery at Girardville, Pa., went out on strike for reasons not given. Mitchell evidently did not tell the truth when he said all mine labor disputes are settled by arbitration!

The "State Journal," of Columbus, O., says "There are indications that the miners of Ohio are preparing to protect themselves against the syndicate that is rapidly securing control of the coal lands of the State." Foolish miners, hasn't John told them that the interests of capital and labor are identical? Why, then, this need of preparing for protection from a syndicate?

One hundred bridge-men employed in building the foot bridges on the New East River bridge struck for an increase of pay amounting to 50 cents a day. The men claimed the labor was extra hazardous and that the increase was consequently justified. They won.

The stationary engineers and the rock-drillers employed on the Rapid Transit tunnel, New York City, went on strike for increase of wages and an eight hour day. They were later joined by the stonemasons and iron workers. Five thousand laborers are affected. A general strike of all tunnel employees, said to number 25,000, is threatened, if the contractors do not relax their determination not to yield.

Seventy sausage makers, employed mainly in the manufacture of the festive ten hour day and no Sunday work. All the switchmen at the Buffalo frankfurter, struck in N. Y. City for a yards of the Lehigh Valley Railroad struck. Reason not given.

Seventy-five fire pullers and ash-pit men, employed by the D. L. & W. Railroad, struck at Scranton, Pa.; reason not given. Four firemen who refused to do their work were discharged. The firemen of the road are now discussing the advisability of striking to secure their reinstatement. The car workers

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

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THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

The news from the Field of Capital for the week ending May 25 contained many important announcements of new concentration in industry.

These announcements demonstrate anew that combination leads not to competition but to ever greater combination. The United States Steel Corporation (the Billion Dollar Steel Trust), for instance, is reported as having overcome the opposition to its purchase and absorption of the Crucible Steel Company, a corporation capitalized at 60 millions of dollars and manufacturing a new and superior quality of steel. Negotiations looking to the sale of the Crucible Company are now under way, and it will not be long, consequently, before this company will be a part of the constantly growing and larger corporations.

Negotiations are also under way by the Steel Trust for the purchase of the Shelby Steel Company, another competitor. This purchase is considered very probable and no doubt will take place. The Steel Trust was also reported as being after the Attikokan Ore Mine in Canada. The price offered is said to be \$500,000. The ore is magnetic and of high grade.

Many more such purchases by the Trust may be expected in Canada, from which quarter the trust will encounter a competition that will force it to expand there continually, in order to save itself.

For some time past the Glucose Sugar Refining Company and the independent plants of the Charles Pope Glucose Company, both of Chicago, have carried on a competitive fight.

It was ended during the past week by the absorption of the Pope Company by the Glucose Company. A combination will now be affected, with the National Starch Company, the Starch Trust. The three concerns will have an aggregate capital of \$55,223,000.

The American Linseed Co., a \$20,000,000 corporation, owned by the Standard Oil Company, finding that the linseed oil and white lead business are closely related and that the success of one is dependent on the other, combined with the Union Lead and Oil Company, a \$15,000,000 corporation, owned by Wm. C. Whitney and other Standard Oil magnates.

This combine is heralded as a blow at the Lead Trust.

It is pointed out that the new combine can manufacture white lead at an expense of \$6 per ton, by means of the new Bailey Dutch Process, whereas any other process puts the cost all the way from \$14 to \$18 a ton.

Such competition will kill the Lead Trust, it is gleefully said. This may be true, if a "community of interests" is not established, which will mean the creation of a combination larger than the Lead Trust.

If such combination is not established it will then mean that the new combine will remain sole possessor of the field, and flourish upon the business it has won from its defeated rival. In such an event it may well be asked, "Where in has competition killed concentration?" Take it either way and it will be found that the man who maintains this contention is on the horns of a dilemma. Under capitalism, especially under the "community of interest" plan, competition no longer leads to economic disintegration, but to